

THE ATHENÆUM

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THREEPENCE
Stamped Edition, 4d.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—

R First Exhibition in 1863.—The SHOW of HYACINTHS and other SPRING FLOWERS will be held at South Kensington, on WEDNESDAY NEXT. Open at 1 o'clock. Admission, Half-a-Penny.

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Twenty Lectures on APPLIED MECHANICS, by Prof. WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S., to be delivered on every week-day but Saturday, at 12, commencing on February 16. Fee for the Course, £1.

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TRENTHAM REEKS, Registrar.

EXAMINATIONS in DRAWING, conducted by the SCIENCE and ART DEPARTMENT, will be held in the Metropolitan Schools of Art, during the Month of March:

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Hampstead—Dispensary Building.

Lambeth—St. Oswald's-place, Upper Kennington-lane.

Marylebone—Wells-street, Oxford-street.

Rotherhithe—Deptford-road.

St. George-in-the-East—Cannon-street-road.

St. Thomas'—Charterhouse—Goswell-street.

South Kensington—Cromwell-road.

Spitalfields—Crispin-street.

St. Martin's—Castle-street, Long Acre.

Westminster—Vincent-square.

These Examinations will be open to both sexes of any age.

Candidates for examination must send their Names and Addresses to the Secretary of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, on or before the 7th of March, and at the same time state the subjects in which they desire to be examined, and at which of the above schools they wish to present themselves. They will then be informed of the exact date and hour at which they are to be examined.

Schoolmasters are only required to furnish the number of their Students that will attend for any of these Examinations.

By Order of the Committee of Council on Education.

February 17, 1863.

ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN.—Prof. MAX MÜLLER will commence a second COURSE, of Twelve Lectures, on the SCIENCE of LANGUAGE. This Day, at Three o'clock. To be continued on Saturday at the same hour.

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Reminiscences of Thirty Years' Residence in New South Wales and Victoria; with a Supplementary Chapter on Transportation and the Ticket-of-Leave System. By R. Therry, Esq. (Low & Co.)

A few days ago, a member of the House of Lords inquired if it were true that Redpath is at large in Australia with a ticket-of-leave. Lord Granville made a little sensation by replying that the report is true. The fact is making a tour of all the newspapers, and is, perhaps, dividing public attention with Dr. Colenso and Sir Charles Lyell. Our interest in the Australian career of notorious criminals may be compared to that which is felt in the married life of heroes and heroines of romance. Events have recently increased this interest. Grand jurors, chairmen of Quarter Sessions, and even the Justices of Assize, have, for many months past, been delivering presentments and charges about the danger of letting ticket-of-leave men loose on society. The Government has named a Royal Commission on the subject, and Sir George Grey has this very week revoked the remission of penal servitude in certain cases. At such a moment, Mr. Therry's thirty years' reminiscences of a convict colony are not to be despised; more particularly when their author is able to tell us that, from 1829 to 1859, he held various public offices—amongst others those of Attorney General, Resident Judge of Port Phillip, and Judge of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Mr. Therry's observations of our criminal population began in the old times of Norfolk Island. Now-a-days a prisoner occasionally prays for penal servitude in place of ordinary imprisonment. A quarter of a century ago it was a common saying that transportation was worse than death. In these Reminiscences a case is mentioned in which a convict actually preferred death to the punishment of Norfolk Island. In 1831, a desperate bushranger, William Webber, was tried and sentenced to death in New South Wales. The day before the one fixed for his execution he sent for Mr. Therry, who on entering the condemned cell found the prisoner to be apparently about twenty-five years of age and in the full vigour of a robust manhood. This youthful convict acknowledged that he was the perpetrator of a burglary for which two innocent men were then suffering, and on inquiry his statement was verified. Under the impression that a man who had thus rescued two fellow-creatures from an undeserved punishment might be put to a better account than that of being hanged, Mr. Therry visited Webber again, and told him that though he could hold out no hope of pardon on his own authority, yet that he would represent to the Government his meritorious conduct in this case, and that if he would follow up that conduct by making reparation to society by disclosing how he had disposed of the proceeds of the many robberies he had committed, it was probable his life would be spared. This suggestion was made after his death-warrant had been read to him, and at a time when he knew he had only a few hours to live; nevertheless, he replied—"No, sir, I thank you; but I will disclose nothing. All I could gain by it would be to be sent to Norfolk Island, and I would rather be hanged than go there. Don't trouble yourself about me; leave me to my fate." And he was accordingly left to his fate.

Though Mr. Therry's experience is strongly

in favour of the possibility of the reformation of prisoners after a first conviction, he has observed that reformation rarely takes place in instances where a criminal has been convicted more than once. He believes that after a second and third conviction the prisoner becomes so lost to a sense of shame, so inured to habits of crime, so reckless and unmindful of the punishment he has undergone, that he readily yields to any temptation that presents itself, and his after-life continues an uninterrupted career of crime. The most grievous offences he always found had been committed by oft-convicted criminals. Wilson, who murdered Dr. Wardell, had been fourteen times convicted of various offences in England and in the colony before he expiated the guilt of his last offence upon the scaffold. Knatchbull had been convicted over and over again. Farrell, originally transported for life for burglary, was the first prisoner Mr. Therry defended as counsel in 1831. He was one of a party that bored a subterranean passage under George Street, in Sydney, and abstracted from a vault where the money of the Bank of Australia was kept 5,000/- or 6,000/- in dollars and notes. He was the first prisoner the author afterwards tried, when Resident Judge of Port Phillip in 1845, for a burglary quite as audacious; and a few years before leaving Sydney he saw him in the Supreme Court—then a miserable old man—again under trial for felony.

In illustrating this incorrigible proneness to crime which, in some convicts, baffles all attempts at reformation, Mr. Therry mentions particulars about a notorious murderer whose case attracted attention in this country twenty years ago. John Lynch was transported for robbery to New South Wales in 1831. Accompanying him in the same ship was his father, also a convict under sentence of transportation for manslaughter. In the year 1835, Mr. Therry prosecuted several persons—servants on an estate near Berrima—charged with the murder of a man in the same employment, who had been suspected of disclosing some of their misdeeds to the owner of the estate. The trial lasted a whole day, and the evidence variously affected the prisoners; but there was one of them—John Lynch—on whom the evidence had fixed a more prominent part in the perpetration of the deed than that of others. Towards the close of the trial a material witness, and one who was to have proved that Lynch had been seen, on the day of the murder, within a few yards of the spot on which an attempt was made to consume the body by fire, appeared in the witness-box in such a state of intemperance that his testimony was valueless; and to that incident is, probably, to be attributed the acquittal of the prisoners. As Acting Attorney General in 1842, Mr. Therry had occasion to put Lynch on his trial for the murder of Kerns Landregan, of which he was convicted, and for which he was executed. The confession of this miscreant is almost without a parallel in the annals of crime. He begins by describing how he got possession of a cart by murdering the driver and a black boy, and he then details the murder of two other people who accompanied him on the road, a man named Fraser and his son. The next evening he arrived at the house of a farmer named Mulligan. The following passages from that part of the confession in which he describes his treatment of the Mulligans we recommend to the attention of those convict chaplains who appear to fancy that a few pious phrases on the lips of a criminal are satisfactory securities for a ticket-of-leave:

"In the evening we drank together and got very sociable, but I took care not to drink much,

Well! thoughts were in my head, and the time was coming on; I began to feel very disturbed, and I walked out of the hut. It was a clear, cold, windy night; I looked up at the bright moon, and I prayed to Almighty God to direct me. I said to myself, I am an injured man, and the Mulligans have defrauded me of what I perilled life and liberty to obtain. That fellow, when I was starving in the Berrima Iron Gang, has often passed me by without so much as giving me a shilling, when he had many pounds which were justly mine in his hands. And now, would it not be right that they should lose all they possess as a judgment upon them for withholding his own from the poor prisoner? Heaven guide me and point out to me what to do. Well, I went into the house again, and we had another glass of rum round. Now it was a cold, windy night, so I took up the axe and said I would go and cut a few barrow-loads of wood for the fire, if John (meaning the young man) would wheel them in. We went out. He said that Mulligan was an old man, that he should have the farm at his death. I was shocked to hear him speak in this way, knowing how near he was to his own departure out of this world; so I said, 'Ah! John, you should not speak in that way; you don't know what may be in store for yourself.' At this time he had taken in two loads in the barrow, and was come for the third. I had just finished my work, so I took the axe and gave it a backhanded swing against his skull. I threw a quantity of boughs over the body, and went back to the hut. * * * The old woman went out looking for her son. She went towards the spot and began moving the boughs which covered the body. Now or never, thought I. I prayed to God to help me, determined to succeed or perish in the attempt, and kept my eye upon Mulligan, who was close beside me. He turned his head—one blow and down he went. I then hastened towards the old woman: she was in the act of returning, having found her son's body; but playing the cunning, she said, 'Lord! what brings the police here? there are three of them getting over the fence.' I was not to be gulled that way, so I gave her my foot, which staggered her, and then brought her down. None now remained but the little girl: the poor little thing had never done me any injury, and I was really sorry for her. I went into the hut where she remained, and I said to her, 'Now, my little girl, I will do for you what I would not for the others, for you're a good girl; you shall have ten minutes to say your prayers.'"

Having killed the little girl, he burned the four bodies, and took possession of the farm, where, he says, "I intended to live honestly, and do everything fair and square." He then engaged as a servant Kerns Landregan, the man for whose murder he was prosecuted to conviction by Mr. Therry. There can be little doubt that, under the convict system now prevailing, this canting villain would have enjoyed a ticket-of-leave soon after his first sentence, and probably contributed his share to the garrotting force of the metropolis.

On the other hand, these reminiscences exhibit cases in which tickets-of-leave have been granted with the best results. On his visit to Bathurst in 1830, Mr. Therry met Strange, Wilson and Harrison, the three Cato-street conspirators, whose capital sentence had been commuted to transportation for life. Strange, it appears, still survives. He was for many years chief constable of the Bathurst district, and was then the terror of bushrangers. His career in the colony showed that the sparing of his life was a well-bestowed act of clemency. He was rewarded by the Colonial Government for having captured several bushrangers. The reckless disregard of danger that, in a bad cause, made him an apt instrument for the deed that doomed him to transportation, made him, when engaged in a good cause, an invaluable constable. He obtained a ticket-of-leave soon after his arrival from Sir T. Brisbane, for captur-

ing, in a single-handed struggle, Robert Story, the notorious bushranger of his time, and many other marauders of less note. If it were known that "the Cato-street Chief" (the title by which as chief constable he was known) was in search of the plunderers who then prowled along the roads, they fled from the district, and his name was quite a tower of strength to the peaceable portion of the community. At present he is the head of a patriarchal home on the banks of the Fish River at Bathurst, surrounded by children and grandchildren, all industrious persons, in the enjoyment of a comfortable competence. Wilson was also for some time an active constable under Strange. On obtaining the indulgence of a ticket-of-leave he married, and became the fashionable tailor of the district, with a signboard over his shop announcing him as "Wilson, tailor, from London." With Harrison, the Life Guardsman, Mr. Therry came into frequent contact. He describes him as a well-conducted man, and an industrious baker.

Hunt, the accomplice of Thurtell in that murder of Weare which attracted much attention about forty years ago for its deliberate atrocity, seems also to be a favourable specimen of a reformed character. Mr. Therry was present at his trial at Hertford, in 1824, and heard sentence of death passed upon him. This was commuted afterwards to transportation for life, as the magistrates had held out a hope that if he disclosed where the body of the murdered man lay, it would operate favourably for him. Sir R. Peel, then Secretary for the Home Department, reproved the justices for holding out this hope, but deemed it advisable that magisterial faith should be kept inviolate, and the sentence of death was accordingly commuted to transportation for life. Eight years after his trial, Mr. Therry again saw him at the antipodes. He was then a trustworthy storekeeper, assigned to the service of a Government contractor on the Blue Mountain road. For the last twenty years he held the petty office of Court-keeper of the Assize Court at Bathurst, and by his respectful demeanour and general good conduct enjoyed the favourable opinion of all who came in contact with him.

The apparently very devout criminals are a dangerous class. John Tawell's case caused no small sensation in England a few years ago, partly from its cruelty (poisoning a woman), and partly from the remarkable mode of its detection. He was a returned convict, and a model specimen of prison reformation. Previous to his transportation for forgery, upwards of forty years ago, his occupation in England was that of a commercial traveller. His career in the colony exhibited a strange mixture of shrewdness and money-making talent, combined with an outward show of religion. On obtaining partial exemption from convict discipline, he became the principal druggist, and had one of the showiest shops of that kind in Sydney. After a prosperous career he sold his business to a respectable chemist for 14,000*l.* This sum he judiciously invested in buildings and other pursuits of profit. For nearly two years Tawell occupied the house opposite to Mr. Therry's in Sydney. He struck the late judge as being a remarkably well-conducted person. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and he wore the broad-brimmed hat, appeared always in a neat and carefully-adjusted costume, and his whole appearance and manner impressed one with the notion of his being a very saintly personage. He always sought the society in public of persons of reputed piety. Mr. Therry often met him in the street accompanied by a secretary or collector to a charitable institution, whom he assisted in obtaining contributions

for benevolent objects. At one time he took up the cause of Temperance in such an intemperate spirit, that he ordered a puncheon of rum he had imported to be staved on the wharf in Sydney, and its contents poured into the sea, saying that he would "not be instrumental to the guilt of disseminating such poison throughout the colony." At another time his zeal took a religious turn, and he built in Macquarie Street a commodious meeting-house for the Society of Friends.

John Hardy Vaux was an educated man and a contributor to convict literature. His case is a strong instance of the constant tendency to crime that some individuals exhibit. He had been transported for life. After the usual probationary course, he obtained a conditional pardon, which placed him in the position of a free citizen in New South Wales, provided he did not leave the colony. The violation of the condition of residence subjected him to be remitted to his first sentence—transportation for life. He escaped, however, from New South Wales, and, on his arrival in England, had the hardihood to publish a book descriptive of his career in the colony, which attracted some attention in London about the year 1828. Soon afterwards he made his way to Dublin, where he was again convicted of larceny, and transported for seven years, under the assumed name of James Stewart. On the arrival of the ship that conveyed him to New South Wales, Mr. Therry went on board to see this then somewhat remarkable person. His address was very courteous, and his voice was of a remarkably soft and insinuating tone. In a conversation the author had with him, he expressed a deep contrition for his past life, vowed amendment, poured forth his gratitude for the mercy that had been shown to him, expressing a hope that by his future conduct he might prove that it had not been unworthily bestowed. Perhaps he meant at the moment all that he uttered, but, so incapable had he become of resisting any temptation to crime, that within a twelvemonth after his arrival a second time as a convict, he committed a felony, for which he was sent to work for two years in irons on the public roads. The last time the author saw him was in the dock, ten years ago, accused of a great crime.

The few United Irishmen left in New South Wales during Mr. Therry's official life were absorbed in the steady and industrious class of colonists. He mentions the case of D—, who was fortunate enough to be transported in 1798 for making pikes. D— was a first-rate blacksmith. About the time he became free, the charge for shoeing a horse was from fifteen shillings to a pound. He was an adept in this, as in all other branches of his business, and in the course of a long life of industry he acquired property to the estimated extent of from 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* This was not, however, the sole result of manual labour. He had, at an early period, made some judicious purchases of land, which in time had greatly increased in value. About two-thirds of this amount he devoted by will to religious and educational purposes. The remaining third he bequeathed to some relations whom he brought out at his own expense from Ireland. Some convicts made money as *artistes*, and others as members of the learned professions. Bushell—known by the sobriquet of the "Knaves of Diamonds"—was a convict of very varied accomplishments. He spoke German and French as fluently as English. His knowledge of German facilitated the commission of the fraud for which he was transported. Personating a Prussian baron, well moustached and disguised in suitable costume, he gave an order to an eminent jeweller to provide him with diamonds of the value of several thousand pounds. For

these he managed to substitute a box of imitation diamonds. He escaped to the Continent, but was subsequently taken and transported. According to Mr. Therry, Bushell had a voice quite equal to Lablache, to whom in size and person he bore a strong resemblance. He was the principal singer for many years at the theatres and concerts in Sydney, where he made a respectable connexion by marriage.

Mr. Therry's acquaintance with another singular criminal was not made under such favourable circumstances. Going circuit in New South Wales was a perilous undertaking for the Judge and the Bar some years ago. At a lonely spot, on his way to the Bathurst circuit, about ten o'clock in the morning, he was hailed by two men, partially hidden behind a tree, their guns pointed at his head, with the cry of "Stop, or I'll send the contents of this through you!" On alighting from the carriage he put his hands instinctively into his pockets, the hope suggesting itself at the instant that by giving his purse he might perhaps save his life. The captain of the gang, however, an escaped convict named Russell, suspecting he had put his hands into his pocket to search there for pistols, desired him at once to take them out, or he would be shot on the spot. Mr. Therry confesses that no fugitive ever performed a motion more quickly than he disengaged his hands, as directed, from his pockets, which were then rifled by Russell. These fellows were afterwards apprehended for another and still more serious robbery. They were transported to Norfolk Island, where Russell, the captain of the gang, became leader of the choir in the little church on the island. His fine voice, no doubt, captivated the chaplain, and constituted "a case of special circumstances," and exempted him from hard labour.

In Mr. Therry's supplementary chapter, he points out that a ticket-of-leave in England does not correspond to a ticket-of-leave in the penal colonies, in its safest and most useful attribute—a police superintendence. The ticket-of-leave system, as it exists in England, is little short of an irregular, irresponsible and dangerous gaol delivery, without the sanction of any judicial tribunal. There is no family resemblance between the two systems, except in name.

Mr. Therry suggests that the present ticket-of-leave system in England, if it be continued, requires amendment in two points: first, the necessity of police supervision; and, secondly, as essential and necessary in aid of the attainment of that object, the restriction of residence of ticket-holders in certain districts, whether town or country. Without this restriction, police control is impracticable. To the observance of these principal points should be added a stern and unyielding attention to the enforcement of the conditions, by the breach of which the holder incurs a forfeiture of his ticket.

The interest of Mr. Therry's book is not confined to his reminiscences of the convict population or his remarks on the ticket-of-leave system. His sketches of colonial society, and of the various governors under whom he served, his description of the Bench and Bar, and his chapters on Emigration and Colonial Products, are valuable as contributions to the history of New South Wales. He tells us what he saw himself of the origin and consequences of the gold discovery, from the first moment when an unhappy convict produced a piece of gold and was rewarded with one hundred and fifty lashes by a sceptical magistrate, who said he must have stolen a gold watch and melted it down, to the case of the retired soldier who, with 100*l.* the accumulation of years of frugal habits, purchased one hundred acres of land, and re-sold

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them in a few years for 120,000/. The story of the fortunate soldier ends better than many of its class. We are told that he has recently visited his native parish in Ireland and contributed liberally to the building of a church and a school-house, and that at this moment four of his sons are receiving the best education that money can get for them in England.

A Critical History of Free Thought in reference to the Christian Religion. By A. S. Farrar, M.A. (Murray.)

At last, a Bampton Lecture actually tells us when the series commenced. Not in the title-page, nor by furnishing a date to the extract from John Bampton's will, but casually, in a note. From 1780 until now the topics of the time have been discussed in the Oxford pulpit year by year. In our day the subjects are changing with phantasmagoric rapidity. It has been said that a person has but a certain number of beats of his pulse to live through; so that anything which quickens his circulation shortens his life. If this be true of the controversial existence of a Church, our establishment may look for the rapid approach of a millennium of quiet. There is a fever of pugnacious inquiry which brings on the topics in rapid haste, and allows no one to hesitate about his Bampton subject from want of external suggestion. Our readers are aware that one person cannot give these lectures more than once. In like manner as the City aldermen are divided into those who have passed the chair and those who have not, so the Oxford notabilities, all at least who are conspicuous as preachers, are divided into those who have and have not given the Bampton course. The consequence is, that more than one is at any time of any year engaged in collecting materials for the one great effort which is to prove him worthy to have been placed on the list.

These lectures, when directed, as now they almost always are, against the abuses of the time, are never made of personal application. Mr. Farrar has not a word about the Essayists and Reviewers,—we do not remember that he cites any one of them,—nevertheless, at them are his lectures specially directed. He is the historian of "free thought," by which he means "revolt of the mind against the pressure of external authority." The term, he says, is generally used to denote three different systems—Protestantism, Scepticism, and Unbelief. Mr. Farrar objects to this classification of Protestantism, which, he says, "reposes implicitly on what it believes to be the divine authority of the inspired writers of the books of Holy Scripture"; while the others "acknowledge no authority external to the mind, no communication superior to reason and science." In this description there surely is a fallacy. Between the Protestantism of "implicit repose," and the systems of "no communication superior to reason and science," no middle is allowed. Where, then, does Mr. Farrar place those persons who, acknowledging that there is relation from God in the Bible, do not believe in the "inspiration" of the written accounts? These intermediates acknowledge communication from a source superior to reason, and use their reason to find out what it is from the history which has been handed down.

The doctrine of implicit repose is now upon its trial. To speak of resting upon the "divine authority of the inspired writers," means, if it mean anything, to rest upon some system of interpretation, and upon the results of that system. In this sense, Protestantism is not, and never was, one thing. If Mr. Farrar

admit all the shapes it has taken, he does practically make it "free thought"; if he covertly intend that nothing shall take the name except that which admits one or more of the systems and excludes the rest, his classification is logically incomplete and theologically useless.

This method of using the words *free thought* as a synonym for what used to be called *free thinking* enables our author to write with learning and acuteness about all the phases of unbelief, without forbidding him to introduce names which he could not have brought into a professed history of infidelity. He is, we are entitled to suppose, a friend to free thought, though an enemy to particular results. He writes as follows:—

"In nothing is the Divine image stamped on humanity, or the moral Providence of God in the world more visible, than in the circumstance, of which we have already had frequent proofs, that thought and honest inquiry, if allowed to act freely, without being repressed by material or political interference, but checked only by spiritual and moral influences, gradually attain to truth, appropriating goodness and rejecting evil."

This is a protest against bringing in Dr. Lushington, whose proceedings, when he acts in the Court of Arches, cannot be said to be spiritual and moral influences, but rather material interferences, suspension from benefit and imposition of costs. Mr. Farrar is quite right, partly in his own sense, and partly in another. What says the epigram?—

Treason does never prosper; what's the reason?
Why, when it prospers, it's no longer treason.

When "thought and honest inquiry, allowed to act freely"—why not say "free thought" at once?—succeed in upsetting something and providing a substitute, that substitute becomes the acknowledged truth, and free thought has rejected evil, which once was held good. There are headlands which have permanently resisted the waves of inquiry, though at times so fiercely beaten that they could hardly be seen through the foam; and there are places in which stout cliffs once stood, which have been undermined and ground to pieces by the constant friction. But the rocks which are no longer rocks remain in the maps; the doctrines which have yielded to opinion are still among the subscriptions. It is this which led Tennyson to write, and Mr. Farrar to quote with approbation,

There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds.

Of course; and for this reason—Doubt has in it a portion of belief, as well as a portion of unbelief. But a fraction of the creeds—Tennyson says half, but it is not so much—is a matter of general unbelief combined with enforced subscription.

Our readers would be interested by Mr. Farrar's book, which contains much clear and dated history, as well as discussion.

Lost among the Afghans; being the Adventures of John Campbell (otherwise Feringhee Bacha) amongst the Wild Tribes of Central Asia. Related by Himself to Hubert Oswald Fry. With Portrait. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Háji Bába, after a long absence from the earth, would seem to have returned in the shape of Suayed Mustafá, otherwise Feringhee Bacha, otherwise "John Campbell," who, with the aid of Mr. Fry, has dished up a pretty "pilao of abominations." Oh, ye magnates of Cornhill and Pall Mall, must we believe in darker marvels than those of the Thousand and One Nights? Have we travelled so far to eat dirt? Shall our beards be laughed at? The editor of "Lost among the Afghans" states, in a guarded Introduction, that "should any question be

raised as to the *truth* of the narrative, he himself entertains no doubt of the substantial correctness of what is here related." Is the editor a griffin, "specially privileged to take the beards of human kind in his hand and spit upon them"?

When Major R. Taylor, of the Bombay Infantry, lately assistant to our Resident in Persia, reached Meshed in 1857, on his way to Herat to see the terms of treaty carried out respecting the latter State, a diminutive lad of about sixteen or seventeen years of age, who had been (by his own account) living with a band of burglars at Meshed, and was then in the prison of that city awaiting the punishment of his crime, took it into his head to call himself an Englishman, and claim that officer's protection. This lad described himself as the son of an English officer, Campbell, who was killed in the Tazeen Pass, on the retreat of our army from Kábul in 1841, and stated that he had been picked up by the Afgháns, being then two years old. Unfortunately for the truth of this, his first statement, there was no officer of that name with the force at Kábul or during the retreat; and, consequently, no officer of that name was killed at Tazeen. Moreover, the English children who were taken by the Afgháns were released with the other prisoners in their hands, as may be read in Lady Sale's "Journal" and Lieut. Eyre's narrative.

We have reason to believe that the following is the true account of this lad's appearance in Bombay, and of his subsequent adventures until he reached the "preparatory school" of the Frys, together with the account he then gave of himself. The "Bacha" was sent to Bombay from Persia by our Resident at that court; but no inquiry appears to have been made in that country or at Herat as to the truth of the adventurer's statement. It is probable that he did not attempt to cram Major Taylor with the story (p. 274) that "I and about twenty other officers (this wretched-looking boy!) swore over the Koran that Esau Khán should be king (of Herat), and that we would defend him with our lives"; for Major Taylor would soon have sifted it. This tale was left to the Frys. A letter, with the hero, was sent to the Bombay Government, intimating that no inquiry had been made as to the truth of what he stated; and the late Lord Elphinstone, then Governor of Bombay, sent for and examined him. His Lordship put many questions through the Persian interpreter, and attempted to discover whether he could recollect a single English word. The word "foreign" was the only one, which, his Lordship remarked, he had, no doubt, picked up since he came under our protection. Lord Elphinstone was satisfied from the first that the boy was not of European parentage, and did not believe his statement. He might have remained at Bombay to this time, had he not been in the constant habit of causing disturbance wherever he was placed. He was put at the school of a respectable man named Boswell, who had long resided at Bombay; who was obliged to expel the "Bacha," for drawing a dagger on him, and endeavouring to take his life. He was then placed under the superintendence of Dr. Wilson, Presbyterian Missionary at Bombay, who made the boy over to one of his Parsee converts; and he did just what he liked, but learned nothing. He, however, became acquainted with Parsees and others, who made him believe that he might find some English people fools enough to take him as a relation, if he only got up a good tale, and would have all that life could desire, particularly if he seasoned it with a pretence that he was a Christian in faith. At

an interview which Capt. Raverty, of the Bombay Army, had with Lord Elphinstone, when about to leave India for England to publish his works in the Afghán language, the conversation turned upon "John Campbell," who had called upon that officer and asked him to take him to England. At this very time, there was a petition lying on his Lordship's table from the boy himself, written in bad Persian. This Capt. Raverty read and interpreted to Lord Elphinstone; and on his Lordship's remarking that he did not know what to do with the boy, he suggested that, as he desired to go to England, the best way for the Bombay Government to get him off its hands was to let him go; and Capt. Raverty offered to take charge of him on the voyage. His Lordship acceded at once, and "John Campbell" was warned accordingly. Before leaving Bombay for England, which was some weeks after the interview, Capt. Raverty made inquiry of the lad as to his antecedents; but before that officer he was guarded in what he said, as he, "the Bacha," knew of his being well acquainted with the countries beyond the Indus, as well as with the Persian and Afghán languages, and the manners and customs of Central Asia. At that time, Capt. Raverty had two Afghán Molowés (learned priests) present with him at Bombay, and they, after seeing a great deal of the lad for some weeks, and from his appearance, manner and mode of speaking Persian and Afghán, or Pushto, pronounced him to be a Jew of the parts about Bokhárá, who are remarkable for the impostures they affect; or otherwise a *litti* or mountebank of those parts, who might have been a slave in the Kunir (not Kounar) Suyed's family. He was a thin, sly-looking lad, about five feet two inches in height, stooped very much, had small hands and feet; a peculiar mark of the Asiatic Jewish, Armenian and the Indian races, and sometimes, but not always, of the Persian. He was no Afghán, for he bore not the most remote resemblance to that invariably fine race. His complexion was a dirty yellowish brown colour; and his hair was a dark reddish brown, inclined to purple—never seen in the European, but to be found amongst the mixed races of Badakhshán, Bokhárá, and parts north of Hindú Kush. He had a decided antipathy to water and soap, and had to be compelled to clean himself on the voyage. There was not the slightest trace of European blood about him. The peculiar hair was sufficient proof against such an assumption.

Mr. Fry has been made the victim of a very artful dodge. But we must take care that the public is not deceived like Mr. Fry. We are able to give a brief account of what his tale was to Capt. Raverty and his Molowés; and, to that officer's knowledge, the youth possessed no notes or memoranda whatever, except a statement of about two or three pages of letter paper, which the boy wrote out, at Capt. Raverty's request, before leaving Bombay. This account agreed in some few respects with that which he has, with Mr. Fry's assistance, swollen into the present volume. It was, that he was found in the Tazeen Pass, in the arms of a Hindústání nurse, after the skirmish and retreat of our troops, by some Afgháns, who immediately killed the woman, and would have killed him also, had not the Suyed of Kunir (a small town of the district of that name, lying in the lower or southernmost part of the valley of the Kunir Kámáh, or river of Káshkár or Chitrál, about thirty miles before it falls into the river of Kábúl, twelve miles east of Jelálábád, and, consequently, within seventy-five miles of Peshawar) taken the soldier before Akbar

Khán, who commanded the Afghán troops, and represented to that chieftain that if the child were made over to him, he would adopt it, and bring it up in the faith of Islám. This was acceded to, and he was taken to Pushút (which is the chief town of the district, and where numerous gold-washers are employed washing for gold in the river), where one of the Suyed's childless wives adopted him. He was sent to the village school with other boys, and was taught what Afghán boys generally learn (there are no "military schools" (p. 7) or staff colleges in Afghán villages, or others subject to the Afghán ruler). When about ten years old, the Suyed, on one of his journeys to Kábúl, took him with him (not that he "wished him to see and be seen in the capital," as Mr. Fry states); and when passing Tazeen and other places on the road which were the scenes of our disasters, the Suyed told him how he had found him, and that the ruins he saw on the roadside and at Kábúl were the traces of his countrymen, the English. At Kábúl, he met with a renegade European, in Dost Muhammad's service, who said he ("the Bacha") "must be the son of an officer called Campbell, and that he had known his father." From this statement, which he also appears to have made before the Governor of Bombay, he assumed the name of "John Campbell," after he reached Bombay. "On his return to Pushút (having been thus told he was an Englishman's son), he had a great desire, he said, to find his relations; and, being very restless, he decamped from Pushút, and made his way up the valley of the Kunir river to Cheghan-Saréé, and through Káfíristán to Badakhshán. From thence he made his way to Herát and Meshed, where, hearing of the arrival of an English officer at the latter place, he announced himself as the son of one of those killed during the retreat from Kábúl. His journeys occupied him about seven years." This was his account to Capt. Raverty.

Arrived in England, our hero, as we read of him in the Introduction, so guardedly worded, was placed with the Rev. Mr. Small, with whom he remained for some months; but the Frys forgot to state why Mr. Small (who will be able to give a clear insight into his character) got rid of him so suddenly. He was then placed with the Frys until the India Office authorities could pack him off to the place from whence he came. He made good use of the ten weeks, and he "endeared himself to his English friends by many evidences of a grateful and affectionate heart," says Mrs. Fry.

We fear these amiable people have been taken in with their eyes open. Their uninteresting *protégé* has been placed in a telegraphic office to earn his bread. Meantime, it would not be amiss for the respectable publishers of "Lost among the Afgháns" to make some inquiries about the man whom they have introduced to public notice. Capt. Raverty and many other Indian officers can supply them with information on the point.

A Tangled Skein. By Albany Fonblanche, Jun. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers).

THE admirers of a tale of mystery will be entertained with "A Tangled Skein." When classified under that head, the reader must not look for another "Castle of Otranto," but, rather, what may be termed a modern tale of mystery, with detective police, telegraphic messages, and express trains. Withal, it is well written, and there is nothing forced in the descriptions or in the manner in which the incidents are related.

Our first introduction is to Captain Stephen

Frankland, a brave officer, who suffered in the Indian mutiny, earned the Victoria Cross, and is returning home on sick leave, having been smitten by a sunstroke. This is the son of Sir George Tremlett, who had taken that name on his second marriage. He is much indebted for his life in the bush, as well as for much kindness during the voyage, to an entire stranger, who was thought by some to be his servant. The account which this stranger gave of himself to Frankland was, that his name was John Everett Brandon, an uncovenanted servant of the East India Company; that he was returning to Europe with but one object, "to do an act of justice"; and that as he had no friends in England, he should, upon the completion of his business, be on his way back to India within six months. But by the ship's books it appeared that there was no such person on board as John Everett Brandon, of the uncovenanted civil service: he had entered his name Robert Meynell, merchant, of Calcutta; he never returned to India, for he was murdered in a most mysterious way within a few days of his landing in England. And it thus happened that Frankland was in the neighbourhood of the scene of the murder. Brandon's first appointment in England was at a place near to Westborough, whither Frankland was bound with the object of delivering to Mr. Treherne the sword and other reliques of a son who had bravely died in India. On this visit to Westborough, by Brandon, as well as by Frankland, the chief events of the story turn. "If he had known what would have been the consequences of his visit to Westborough, he certainly would have given that picturesque village the widest berth."

Now comes, as an interlude, well written and entertaining, a description of who Sir George Tremlett was, and who his fathers were before him. He was the only son of an old Derbyshire squire, and the pride of his parents. But he went to London to see the coronation of the "first gentleman in Europe," and, accidentally, the doors of the Abbey slammed in the face of the "first lady." From the time of this visit to the metropolis, he fell into the hands of the Jews and bad company. "So, black Care entered the old Grange"; he went further on his downward course, and brought his father's grey hairs with sorrow to the grave. The child being father to the man, he is weak at the outset and retains that character throughout the story. The only redeeming point was that he had married a good wife, whom he lost after the birth of their son Stephen. Irretrievable ruin is now staring him in the face but for the good offices of the wife of his man of business, Mr. Coleman. Mrs. Coleman determines that he shall, at all hazard, marry Rhoda Tremlett, the niece of a rich, purse-proud iron-master, a friend of hers. And so he does; but, as she was a minor, and a ward in Chancery, he has to pay the penalty of spending the greater part of his honeymoon in the King's Bench prison. Eventually his wife's property is settled on herself and her son—a small annuity on Sir George, and he has to change his name to Tremlett. Sir George becomes thoroughly cowed, and stands in so much fear of his wife, that he has to resort to all sorts of artifices, both to conceal from her any secrets which he desires to keep from her, and to persuade her to enter into any plan upon which he has set his heart. One instance of this is the receipt of a strange-looking letter, written on a sheet of common rough paper, clumsily folded, and sealed with the impression of a thimble. Why this letter should disturb him so much we are not told; but on receipt of it he goes to London. At this time

we are introduced to Stephen's half-brother, Frank Tremlett. He was the heir to the estates, whilst Stephen would inherit the baronetcy; but, notwithstanding the difference, the idea of envying Frank his good fortune never entered his half-brother's mind. His only thought about him whilst on his voyage home, was an intense desire to see the one whom he pictured as "his little brother! the loved companion of all his expeditions—poor, gentle, delicate little Frank." But "little Frank" had by this time come of age, and had turned out a most insufferably obnoxious prig. He used long words, laid down the law to everybody, and "taught various persons, old enough to be his grandmother, how 'to suck eggs' of all sorts and sizes."

Sir George went his way, and most strangely met his son at Westborough. His object in going there is not at first told. And however much the reader's wonder and interest are aroused, they are considerably increased by the fact of Brandson being found half-murdered in a sawpit. Breathing-time is given in the account of the petty manoeuvres of Sir George upon his return home, to avoid the relation of any very full explanation of his adventures, and also to obtain his wife's and son's consent to a suitable public reception of Stephen on his arrival. Again the narrative of Brandson is resumed, and the way in which, before he dies, he is on the point of entrusting to Frankland the name of the one who had attacked him, and the great secret of his life, so far as he could be induced to divulge it, is an extremely exciting narrative,—insomuch that the reader will be tempted to dip into the third volume to satisfy his curiosity.

All that Brandson does before he dies is to commit to Frankland's care certain papers, amongst them a letter, the counterpart of the one sealed with the impression of a thimble, such as Sir George received on the day when he left home "on business." He also tells him that certain papers were "hidden behind a panelling in the room over the armoury at Mangerton Chase," and that the names of Sarah Alston and Father Eustace are the only clue which he leaves, and Frankland as well as the reader are left in wonder as to where Mangerton Chase can be. An inquest is held, in which a London detective police-officer takes a prominent part, and an open verdict is returned. But Captain Frankland must go on his way, and accordingly he is, to his own annoyance and his father's great delight, treated to a public reception on his return home. The festoons and arches and decorations are managed by Mrs. Coleman, her daughters, and their friend Grace Lee; and he receives a hearty welcome from all but "little Frank," in whose breast the green-eyed monster is evoked. So he makes an excuse to be absent. Speeches are made, and healths drunk, and an address made by the Member of Parliament. From the time of this visit to Tremlett Towers, the "skein" becomes gradually disentangled, and the varied threads work into one harmonious whole. Stephen becomes attached to Grace Lee, who proves to be the granddaughter of Lord Rossthorne, and the very person for whom Brandson had come from India to do an act of justice. Through Grace Lee he learns that the old name of Tremlett Towers was Mangerton Chase. He also discovers therein an old chamber where he finds the papers which Brandson had described to him on his deathbed. There does not appear, indeed, to be any sufficient reason why these facts should have been unknown to him hitherto. But these slight discrepancies are of less consequence when the interest of the tale is well told. The part of the detective, Lagger, is ad-

mirably sustained; especially where he pays a visit to Craigsleigh, disguised as an entomologist; as such makes the acquaintance of the clergyman of the parish, is recognized by the clerk, who is a ticket-of-leave convict, and so obtains such extracts from the parish registers as prove the marriage of the father and mother of Grace Lee.

The mystery is in due time solved. It appears that Grace Lee's mother had married one George Howell, against the wishes of Lord Rossthorne. He, therefore, disowned her; but Brandson, who had long been devoted to Lord Rossthorne and his family, was fully persuaded of the injustice which was being done, and determined to demand reparation for the one who was injured. He, therefore, had secured a meeting with Lord Rossthorne at Westborough, near to the spot where he was found half-dead. A meeting was proved to have taken place, and Lord Rossthorne was accused of the murder. This was not likely, and so it is believed to have been committed by a tramp, in order that he might gain possession of a pocket-book, containing a bundle of bank-notes, which he saw in Brandson's hands. Stephen Frankland for his part is impressed with an idea that his father, Sir George Tremlett, was the murderer. Else, why the mysterious visit to Westborough? That is accounted for by the confession of Sir George:—he went to pay an annuity for the support of his natural daughter, who was supposed to be the sister of Jim Riley.

And so the tale concludes. There are no highly-wrought passages, wherein any appeal is made to the reader's feelings; but the interest is so well sustained, and the various incidents so ingeniously and mysteriously interwoven, that 'A Tangled Skein' bids fair to become a popular work.

The Life and Times of St. Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, A.D. 1091—1153. By James Cotter Morison, M.A. (Chapman & Hall.)

This new life of St. Bernard is dedicated by permission to Mr. Thomas Carlyle "with deep reverence and gratitude," and may be set down as one of the examples of that "hero-worship" which has become rarer of late years. St. Bernard is Mr. Morison's hero in the strict Carlylean sense of the word, the ideal of a monk in a day when monachery was the only form that could be assumed by moral force. But though a panegyrist to an extent that will displease many who imagine that a sort of halo belongs to the head of St. Bernard's victim, Peter Abelard, he is no blind idolater. He does not harbour the slightest wish to bring the Abbot of Clairvaux back into the world, or hold him up as a model for any one to imitate. Bernard was an excellent man for his own times, and for his own times exclusively. A Bernard now-a-days would be an absurd nuisance.

The years of the saint's mortal career, extending from 1091 to 1153, belong to a rough age. During the greater part of his active life the "feudal lord," who (to use Mr. Morison's expression) "enjoyed the title of King of France," was Louis the Sixth, commonly called the Fat. He was a very good king for his day, and an excellent friend to the Church, when the cause of the Church was identical with the cause of civilization. The Isle of France, the Orléanais and Picardy constituted the whole of his domains, and these had not only to be defended against powerful neighbours, of whom the most formidable was Henry the Sixth of England, whose Norman possessions bounded them on the east, but were always on the point of being reduced by the squabbles of knights and barons

who held castles within their limits. Thus, though Paris and Orleans indubitably belonged to the crown, the lords of Mont Clair could, whenever they pleased, cut off all communication between them, and the King never proceeded from one to the other save when surrounded by a strong force.

Flanders, where people wore cloth, and at least were devoted to other purposes than mutual destruction, and where, consequently, there was an astray middle-class element, was an oasis in the desert, but it was a very middling oasis after all. One of the most harrowing incidents that took place during the "times" of St. Bernard was the horrible murder of Charles the Good at Bruges, followed as it was by the still more horrible execution of Provost Bertolf at Ypres. To many readers this frightful story, which is exceedingly well told by Mr. Morison, will be the *bonne bouche* of the work.

Retirement from so turbulent a world, where people were either killing or being killed, would seem to demand but a small amount of self-denial, and he who shut himself up in the wealthy Abbey of Cluny (for instance) might pass his time comfortably enough. But Bernard was not the man to court the ease and luxuries incident to monastic life. When, at the age of nineteen, by birth a gentleman, he was free to choose his own occupation, he knocked at the gates of Citeaux, near Dijon, where the whole of St. Benedict's rule was literally kept, where one meal per diem was eaten, and that not till the monks had risen twelve hours, sung psalms and worked in the fields, where meat, fish and eggs were never tasted, and milk rarely, and where the dress consisted of the coarsest wool. The Cistercians, who took their name from Citeaux, were scarcely more propagandists than the Quakers. If any one wished to join their body, they made him wait for five days before he was taken to the Chapter, in the presence of the assembled convent. It was at Citeaux that Bernard and several companions, whom he had influenced by exhortation and example, resolved to be monks.

Citeaux is an important place in the history of monasticism,—inasmuch as its abbot, Stephen Harding, an Englishman by birth, and not only a devotee, but a man of practical mind, conceived and executed a system of government previously unknown. The rule of St. Benedict, the founder of cenobitic life, had reference solely to a single religious house, and did not contemplate connexion of monasteries with each other; but Stephen Harding united into one whole all the houses that had sprung from Citeaux. A general Chapter met every September and lasted four days, and at this every abbot of the order was bound to attend; those who resided at a great distance being permitted to appear less frequently than the rest. Of all the monasteries of the order, the abbot of Citeaux was head and master, but he was no irresponsible monarch. On the contrary, he was under the supervision of the Abbots of La Ferté, Pontigny, Clairvaux and Morimond, and if, in the event of vice or negligence, they were unable to reclaim him, they were empowered to call a Chapter and solemnly depose him. It was his duty, at least once a year, to visit all the abbeys which were of his filiation, and each of them had a similar right of inspecting the houses that had sprung from them. That a corporate spirit was engendered among the Cistercians, was the natural result of this organization.

Even the austereities of the Cistercians, severe as they were, did not satisfy Bernard, whose asceticism astounded the austere. His zeal and piety were duly appreciated by Abbot

Stephen, who appointed him, at the age of twenty, the chief of a new community, the establishment of which had been rendered necessary by the over-populousness of Citeaux.

"Twelve monks and their young abbot—representing our Lord and His apostles—were assembled in the church. Stephen placed a cross in Bernard's hands, who solemnly, at the head of his small band, walked forth from Citeaux. The monks who were to remain accompanied them to the abbey gates, for Bernard's powerful and assimilating nature had won all hearts, and the day of his departure was a sad one in Citeaux. Till they reached the limit of their own land, they walked so closely together that it was not easy to say which were going and which were to remain; but the gateway revealed the emigrants. A Cistercian monk might not leave his own grounds on any pretext without permission. Bernard, cross in hand, passed over the prescribed boundary, and his allotted troop were severed from their late companions. Bernard struck away to the northward. For a distance of nearly ninety miles he kept this course, passing up by the source of the Seine, by Chatillon, of school-day memories, till he arrived at La Ferté, about equally distant between Troyes and Chaumont, in the diocese of Langres, and situated on the river Aube. About four miles beyond La Ferté was a deep valley opening to the east: thick unbrageous forests gave it a character of gloom and wildness; but a gushing stream of limpid water, which ran through it, was sufficient to redeem every disadvantage. In June, A.D. 1115, Bernard took up his abode in the valley of Wormwood, as it was called, and began to look for means of shelter and sustenance against the approaching winter. The rude fabric which he and his monks raised with their own hands, was long preserved by the pious veneration of the Cistercians. It consisted of a building covered by a single roof, under which chapel, dormitory and refectory were all included. Neither stone nor wood hid the bare earth, which served for floor. Windows, scarcely wider than a man's hand, admitted a feeble light. In this room the monks took their frugal meals of herbs and water. Immediately above the refectory was the sleeping apartment. It was reached by a ladder, and was, in truth, a sort of loft. Here were the monks' beds, which were peculiar. They were made in the form of boxes, or bins of wooden planks, long and wide enough for a man to lie down in. A small space, hewn out with an axe, allowed room for the sleeper to get in or out. The inside was strewn with chaff, or dried leaves, which, with the wood-work, seem to have been the only covering permitted. At the summit of the stair or ladder was the abbot's cell. It was of most scanty dimensions, and these were further reduced by the loss of one corner, through which access was gained to the apartment from below. A framework of boards was placed over the flight of steps, in such a manner that they were made to answer the purpose of a bed. Two rough-hewn logs of wood were his pillows. The roof was low and slanting, to such a degree that it was impossible to sit upright near the wall. It was also the sole means of obtaining both light and air; sometimes too easily, as, through its imperfect joining, wind, rain, heat and cold found a ready entrance. Such was the commencement of Clairvaux."

To the austerity of the Cistercians nothing could be more opposite than the luxury of the Cluniacs, with whom Bernard remained through his life on terms of a somewhat grim friendship. As Cluny was one of the most famous monastic institutions, he felt, as a monk, bound to show it all honour; but even while defending the Cluniacs against his own Cistercians, in what is called his "Apology," he contrived to give them a blow with the back of his hand.

Of Art, as an auxiliary to devotional feeling, Bernard had a very mean opinion. It might, perhaps, be usefully employed by the bishops, who, when they could not rouse the sense of religion in the carnal multitude by spiritual means, might do so by ornaments appealing to the senses; but monks who have gone out from

among the people, who have learnt to regard as mere dross all that is beautiful to the eye, soft to the ear, agreeable to the smell, sweet to the taste, what can monks have to do with such vanity?—

"Some beautiful picture of a saint is exhibited—and the brighter the colours the greater the holiness attributed to it; men run, eager to kiss; they are invited to give, and the beautiful is more admired than the sacred is revered. * * The church's walls are resplendent, but the poor are not there.... The curious find wherewith to amuse themselves—the wretched find no stay for them in their misery. Why, at least, do we not reverence the images of the saints, with which the very pavement we walk on is covered? Often an angel's mouth is spit into, and the face of some saint trodden on by the passers-by.... But if we cannot do without the images, why can we not spare the brilliant colours? What has all this to do with monks, with professors of poverty, with men of spiritual minds?"

Different readers will hold different opinions with respect to the good saint's Art-criticism on the subject of those grotesque ornaments that are so common in mediæval architecture:—

"In the cloisters, what is the meaning of those ridiculous monsters, of that deformed beauty, that beautiful deformity, before the very eyes of the brethren when reading? What are disgusting monkeys there for, or ferocious lions, or horrible centaurs, or spotted tigers, or fighting soldiers, or huntsmen sounding the bugle? You may see there one head with many bodies, or one body with numerous heads. Here is a quadruped with a serpent's tail; there is a fish with a beast's head; there a creature, in front a horse, behind a goat; another has horns at one end, and a horse's tail at the other. In fact, such an endless variety of forms appears everywhere, that it is more pleasant to read in the stonework than in books, and to spend the day in admiring these oddities than in meditating on the law of God. Good God! (*Proh Deo!*) if we are not ashamed of these absurdities, why do we not grieve at the cost of them?"

As an example of the value of moral force, when accompanied by indomitable energy, and dexterously applied to the most assailable side of a multitude, Mr. Morison could not have chosen a better hero than St. Bernard. The fighting barons, who were as full of reproach as they were void of fear,—to whom a system of mutual extermination was a source of exquisite enjoyment, were not at all in the condition of those men who are reputed by the vulgar to "fear neither God nor devil." They were terribly frightened at both, and well was this perceived by the Abbot of Clairvaux. By dint of asceticism, of preaching, of writing, and, be it added, of a reputation for miraculous power, Bernard made himself the virtual head of Christendom in Western Europe. A simple abbot, he could heal a schism in the Church by compelling the deposition of Anacletus II. and the elevation of Innocent II., whom when he had raised he rated without scruple, and who before he died began pretty heartily to detest his benefactor. Not Popes, not Councils, but Bernard, demolished heretics, for the detection of whom, although by no means a learned theologian, he had the keenest scent. He was not the man to dispute about subtleties; with him, reasoning about articles of faith, whichever way it tended, was intrinsically wrong, and to be stopped without hesitation. No infirmity of body could keep him from travelling to the most distant point, when a holder of heterodox opinions was to be brought to silence. Down flat before him tumbled the theological "swell," Peter Abelard; down fell the less famous Gilbert de la Porrière; till at last Rome itself grew uneasy at his exterminating power. The reproaches he addressed to Innocent II. show that he was anything but an Ultramontanist; and when Eugenius III., who had

been taken from Clairvaux, evidently little more than a creature of Bernard, sat in the papal chair the influence of the thundering saint became more formidable than ever. The Cardinals could not bear it, and when a confession of faith, drawn up by the French clergy headed by Bernard, was the chief instrument employed to put down Gilbert de la Porrière, they sniffed Gallicanism in its most offensive form, and marvelled with what authority the French Church dared to erect herself against the supremacy of the See of Rome. Something like an apology was required, and when it had been duly made by Bernard, the Cardinals became quiet, but they declared that the confession of the French bishops should not be regarded as the creed of the Church.

To a painter, Bernard becomes most interesting. When the news of the fall of Edessa frightens the whole Western world out of its propriety, and at the assembly of Vezelai, in the presence of King Louis the Seventh and his queen, the haughty Eleanor, the second Crusade is preached by the saint of the day, then in the fifty-sixth year of his age.—

"Pale and attenuated to a degree which seemed almost supernatural, his contemporaries discovered something in the mere glance of his eyes which filled them with wonder and awe. That he was kept alive at all appeared to them a perpetual miracle; but when the light from that thin, calm face fell upon them, when the voice flew from those firm lips, and words of love, aspiration, and sublime self-sacrifice reached their ears, they were no longer masters of themselves or their feelings. This occurred whenever Bernard preached to great numbers, and the meeting at Vezelai was not an exception. At the top of the hill a machine of wood had been erected, and on this platform Bernard, attended by the king, appeared. Raised thus high above the crowd, he could be seen, if not heard, from all parts of the vast concourse. He spoke; the mere sound of his voice was grateful to the loving admiration which surrounded him. Presently rose a murmur from the sea of faces, which rapidly swelled into a shout of 'crosses, crosses'; and Bernard began to scatter broadcast among the people, the large sheaf of them which had been brought for that purpose. They were soon exhausted. He was obliged to tear up his monk's cowl to satisfy the demand. He did nothing else but make crosses as long as he remained in the town."

This is a sublime picture, but unhappily the second crusade is the "Moscow" of St. Bernard. Never was expedition more unfortunate or more fruitless than that of which Louis the Seventh of France and Conrad the Third of Germany were the leaders. When the crestfallen Louis, attended by a few followers, returned home, having effected nothing but the destruction of his own army, the shout of indignation against Bernard was universal. What business had the saint to prophesy success and work miracles if ruin was to be the only consequence? Accustomed to guide, or rather to drag, public opinion, Bernard did not heed it much when it was turned against him. If the people imputed their misfortune to his advice, he could easily retort that their own sins had prevented his counsel from leading to wholesome results. Instead of losing heart, he wrote his biggest book, 'De Consideratione,' which he addressed to his disciple, Pope Eugenius the Third, pointing out the evils that were likely to result from Roman centralization, and exposing the vices of the Holy City with a vigour which causes Mr. Morison to trace a somewhat fanciful resemblance between him and Martin Luther. When we recollect how essentially Bernard was a monk, and how fiercely he attacked heretics whose doctrines were mainly those of the Reformer of the later age, we feel that no amount of ingenuity can make him look in the least like a Protestant.

To a modern reader, the most puzzling part of St. Bernard's history is that which relates to his miracles. They cannot be passed over, since he partly owed to them his immense influence over the multitude; but, after all, how were they wrought? Mr. Morison's doubtless correct assertion that a belief in miracles, as an almost necessary concomitant of ignorance with respect to physical science, was proper to the middle ages, rather evades than answers the question. But even Mr. Morison cannot take in the following ridiculous story, which is worthy of being placed among the most absurd legends of St. Patrick:

"In the spring of the year 1137, Bernard, accompanied by his brother Gerard, set out for Italy. The devil, we are told, had a particular objection to this journey. He foresaw and hated what was to come of it. Therefore, when Bernard was passing along the Alps, the demon broke the wheel of the carriage in which the abbot travelled, in order to hinder him as much as possible, or even pitch him over a precipice. The saint took a saintly and yet a fearful vengeance on his enemy. Careless and contemptuous of the intended injury, he ordered Satan himself to become a wheel, and replace the broken one. The fallen angel obeyed the words of the holy man; the carriage moved on as before; and the worsted and rotatory fiend, amid scorn and laughter, carried Bernard in safety to his destination."

Bernard died in 1153, at the age of sixty-two, having survived nearly all his friends, Malachy, bishop of Connaught, who might almost be considered the Bernard of Ireland, the illustrious Suger, abbot of St. Denis, who had governed France during the luckless expedition of the king to Palestine, Count Theobald of Chartres (nephew to Henry the First of England), who had been one of the saint's most powerful benefactors, and his disciple, Pope Eugenius the Third.

Mr. Morison has collected his facts with great care, and fashioned them into an interesting book; copious extracts from the sermons of Bernard giving an additional insight into the character of the saint, without destroying the symmetry of the work. He is a clear and eloquent narrator, and though he is now and then tempted to imitate the style of Mr. Carlyle, the temptation soon leaves off, and he proceeds in his own straightforward way.

The Capital of the Tycoon: a Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan. By Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B. 2 vols. (Longman & Co.)

The mystery of the Japanese islands is fast rolling away, and the old voyagers bid fair to be forgotten, or be remembered only as painters of dreams. Quinsia and Kambalai have already melted into poems. Marco Polo, as a traveller of the Homeric sort, may keep his place; but Charlevoix is going out of date, and there is really no necessity in any future record of Japanese adventure for quoting Thunberg. Mr. Oliphant brought home some bright and faithful pictures from the Empire of the Tycoon; but Sir Rutherford Alcock's opportunities were larger, and his book is more elaborate. A considerable portion of it is occupied with illustrations of oriental diplomacy and politics, in connexion especially with the West; and the envoy was the more free to expatiate upon these topics, insomuch as nearly the whole of his official despatches, in which he expresses himself on every topic, public and personal, without reserve, have been published for the use of parliament, in a cheap and accessible form. On subjects of this character the narrative contains only what in substance the reader might find elsewhere; but the details

are arranged in simple order, with explanations and illustrative anecdotes additional.

For some years Sir Rutherford had turned his eyes towards Japan, whether from the coasts of China or the Isles of Loochoo, and he had pondered much over the narratives of Polo, Pinto and Koempfer; but the Empire was practically unknown to him when he was first appointed Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of the Tycoon. It was still to him the Utopia of romancing voyagers—like him who wrote that

in its relation to the Japanese literature, the Envoy says:—

"I received a large box, in which were arranged no less than sixty-seven different kinds, with a description of their uses, carried out with such elaborate minuteness of distinctions, and total absence of all reserve, delicacy, or refinement, as to the details entered into regarding the uses to which each should be applied,—that I was compelled to revise the whole carefully, before it was fit for publication,—and to exercise a large discretion, in the way of omission."

And now for the real truth about Japanese manners and customs:—

"I can conceive nothing more elaborate in the way of tattooing than the specimens supplied by the male population of Japan. And ready to see them in their habitual costume (*videlicet*, a girdle of the narrowest possible kind), the greater part of the body and limbs scrolled over with bright blue dragons, and lions and tigers, and figures of men and women, tattooed into their skins with the most artistic and elaborate ornamentation—scantly dressed, but decently painted,—as has been said of our own ancestors when Julius Caesar first discovered them—it is impossible to deny that they look remarkably like a race of savages,—if not savages, in their war paint. The women seem content with the skin that nature gave them, in all its varying shades of olive, and sometimes scarcely a shade at all. I have seen many as fair as my own countrywomen, and with healthy blood mantling in their cheeks—that is, when fresh washed,—and before they have painted cheeks and lips, and powdered all the face and neck with rice flower, until they look like painted Twelfth-night Queens done in pastry and white lead. When they have renewed the black varnish to the teeth, plucked out the last hair from their eyebrows, the Japanese matrons may certainly claim unrivalled pre-eminence in artificial ugliness over all their sex. Their mouths thus disfigured are like open sepulchres, and whether given to 'flatter with their tongues' I cannot undertake in this my novitiate to say, but they must have siren's tongues, or a fifty-horse power of flattery—to make those red-varnished lips utter anything which could compensate man or child for so much artificial ugliness!"

Yet the features of the women, as illustrated in these volumes, are not repulsive, and are sometimes pretty. "The village beauty" and "the house-attendant" might be belles on an English village green. Then, it has been a favourite saying that the Japanese are "ignorant of alcohol," and, therefore, a nation of abstainers. All that Sir Rutherford Alcock has to say is, that he saw in Japan an abundance of drunken people, and that *saki* is an intoxicating liquor. Next, as to the vexed question of public bathing:—

"We pass along the great *tozado*; the people in the streets and shops, attracted by the jingling of the iron stave-men and a line of march, squat down on their heels, as is their manner, to get a peep into the *Norimon*. Men and women steaming in the bathing houses, raise themselves to the open bars of the lattice fronts to look out."

The sketch of a lady's bath-room, by a native artist, is amusing, and reminds one of Lady Wortley Montagu's picture drawn at Constantinople.

The agricultural chapter is agreeable and instructive reading, with its quaint sketches from Japanese pencils. Sir Rutherford Alcock describes the Japanese, those of the provinces especially, as, in the simplicity of their wants, a race of Spartans, with whom fish and rice, tea and *saki*, a shampooing and a bath, constitute the necessities and desires of life. From their agriculture he turns to their manufactures, and indeed they are marvellous craftsmen; but, suddenly, after talking of Arcadia, he roams into a gloomy mood, descants on ant-life and emmet-life, and a "life of respectable brutishness."—

"Thus live and die these thirty millions of

human beings, from one generation to another. Yet they do not seem to become more brutish, more degraded, more immoral. What they are now, they seem to have been, without change, centuries ago; perhaps neither much better nor worse, than millions in other lands claiming to be both civilized and Christians!"

We have not yet been introduced to the Tycoon himself, "the Most High, Mighty and Glorious Prince, His Imperial and Royal Majesty," as Queen Victoria's letter styles him! Sir Rutherford Alcock had audience of him in his palace—a world of dignitaries in gauze and silk, of black capes, figured trousers, swords and prostrate corpulence—of painted screens, embroidered matting, lacquer, gold, and a sort of cool, airy, cheerful splendour.

The proper reverences having been made and an address delivered, the Most High, Mighty and Glorious Prince said three or four words; Sir Rutherford bowed, the Tycoon nodded, and the Envoy Extraordinary went home.—

"Immediately after, Oribeno-no-kami, a second Governor of Foreign Affairs, made his appearance with a box carried by eight men—a present from the Tycoon, with which he was specially charged, as a time-honoured custom. On the top was a roll of dried fish and seaweed, tied round by a red and white string, made of twisted paper, the only string they use—supposed to be emblematic of humility, and to remind the Japanese that they were 'once a race of poor fishermen, and that by temperance and frugality they had risen to greatness, which only by such virtues could be preserved.' The box contained a series of trays, with a variety of the most *recherché* confectionery, tastefully arranged in variegated rows and figures. The two Governors and chief interpreter, Moriyama, accepted my invitation to breakfast, this answering to their usual noon meal, and seemed to enjoy some preserved mutton and green peas, as well as the champagne; and did not even refuse to eat—in courtesy to their host, probably—some remarkably tough beef, of Japanese growth."

The Envoy made an interesting account of the Holy Mountain Fusiyama, and a visit to the Spas of Atami, observing a good deal of primitive life by the way, and describing much magnificent scenery. He afterwards undertook a journey over from Nagasaki to Yeddo across the Island of Kiusiu, the narrative of which is equal in interest to anything else in a book interesting throughout, and accomplished a romantic voyage in a junk over the Suonada or Inland Sea, as it is inaccurately termed.—

"The few Europeans who had hitherto taken this inner passage had generally given very glowing descriptions of the surpassing beauty of the scenery. I cannot say I felt disposed to fall into ecstasies of admiration on either occasion."

At Simonoséki, on the shore of this sea, are the head-quarters of a class usually represented in the East by dancing-girls—an organized institution of Japan.—

"Of all things strange and incongruous connected with such a national 'institution,' nothing can well be more extraordinary or bizarre than the gala costume of the whole class, which is closely regulated by sumptuary laws, as is everything else in Japan. With a forest of metallic hair-pins of large dimensions, the hair is trained back from the face, which is elaborately painted and powdered. Rich brocaded robes lightly swathed round the waist and secured by a girdle of many folds, forming a sort of bag or muff in front, complete the costume. The robe descends below the feet, and sweeping behind in a train, gives them very much the appearance of mermaids."

—The girls are sold into this degradation by their parents, and, after some years of it, return to domestic life. Another very peculiar class is that of Daimios, or Princes, the nobility of Japan not being an exclusively happy race, but, on the contrary, pitied for the monotony of their lives by Sir Rutherford Alcock.

We have not previously had a book like this on Japan. As a narrative, it is excellent; and as containing the results of large observation and close study among a strangely-interesting people, it possesses an importance for all thinking readers. Certainly, every reader who takes it in hand will find that, with the help of the very meritorious illustrations, he knows more, at the conclusion, of Japan and the Japanese than he knew before; and, perhaps, that the Island Empire loses nothing, when accurately painted, in contrast with the pictures, in vermilion and gold, which have so often been foisted upon the market, and labelled "Japan."

LAW BOOKS.

Shall we Register Title? or, the Objections to Land and Title Registry Stated and Answered.

By Tenison Edwards, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. (Chapman & Hall.)—Shall we register title? The question is one of some importance to a large part of the owners of land in England, and one which, so far as we can judge at present, they are disposed to answer in the negative. We were assured, in the speech on the prorogation of Parliament last year, that "the Act for rendering more easy the transfer of land will add to the value of real property, will make titles more simple and secure, and will diminish the expense attending foreclosures and sales." But this Royal prophecy yet remains to be fulfilled. Since that time an office has been established, and certain gentlemen, learned in the law, have for some time been seated therein, prepared to carry out the beneficial objects contemplated by the Act. But nobody comes to register his title. That an Act of Parliament attempting to deal with an evil so great, and so generally felt, as the complication of our law of real property, should thus become a dead letter, even for a time, will surprise all that are not aware of the immense power of the attorneys in such matters. They have, with very few exceptions, used every effort to dissuade their clients from applying for registration under the Act. Many, no doubt, have done this honestly, from that dislike of all change which is strong in every class, but is especially powerful in the law. It is, nevertheless, in our opinion, certain that a large portion of the landowners of this country might obtain most substantial advantages by bringing themselves within the operation of this statute. Few of its opposers are, indeed, hardy enough to deny that to persons possessed of large properties which they are about to sell or lease in building lots, the effect of the Act would be most beneficial; and that this is no small class, the appearance of the country about London and other large cities sufficiently testifies. In this state of things it is well that the public should be made aware of the provisions of this Act, and of the benefits which are within their reach, but which they will not attain, unless they *invest* upon registration. This is the object of the little book before us, and Mr. Edwards has expended considerable care upon it. The objections which he answers have but little weight; indeed, it speaks much in favour of the Act that, notwithstanding the number of its assailants, their cleverness, and the hearty good-will with which they have made their assaults, so little that is really objectionable has been discovered.

Every Man's Own Lawyer. A Handy-Book of the Principles of Law and Equity; comprising the Rights and Wrongs of Individuals. By a Barrister. (Lockwood & Co.)—The author, with professional prudence, fully recognizes the fact that the assistance of a lawyer is sometimes a *necessary* evil. Yet, as this recognition is contained in the preface, which of course few of those who consult this book will read, we consider that the tendency of the volume is extremely dangerous. It is, no doubt, to be desired that all persons should have a general notion of the laws under which they live; but any book which endeavours to do more than to supply such a general notion will, we believe, be found to be a snare which will entangle many of its readers in lawsuits, Chancery suits, county courts, bank-

ruptcies, and all sorts of abominations. What can be the use of instructing the unprofessional reader (and for such only is the book intended) in the different kinds of actions at law, the effect of the death of plaintiff or defendant, or such like matter? Such information is perhaps no worse than useless; but there is much in this book which is not only useless, but dangerous. Amongst the latter we must class the directions as to the making of wills. That any non-professional person should now be found rash enough to make his own will, is a phenomenon only to be accounted for by the supposition that it is ordained that Chancery barristers shall never disappear from the earth, and that the public are imbued with a self-destructive instinct for the purpose of carrying out this ordinance.

A Practical Treatise on the Law relating to Mines and Mining Companies. By Whittier Arundell, Attorney-at-Law. (Lockwood & Co.)—This little book is calculated to convey such a general knowledge of the laws relating to mines and miners as an intelligent man, connected with this branch of trade, and too wise to aspire to be his own lawyer, would wish to have. It gives the outline of the legal management and working of a mine from its formation to its winding up, whether it be a joint-stock company, or be carried on upon the cost-book system, with the rights and privileges of the miners, and the law as to the rating of mines. There is also a sufficient sketch of the history, jurisdiction and practice of the Stannary Court, with a useful appendix of simple agreements, leases, &c. The author has executed his work with care and ability, and has produced a "handy-book" on the law of mines, which will be found sufficient for all purposes which a work of this kind can be expected to answer.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Notices of Rocks and Fossils in the University Museum, Oxford. By John Phillips, M.A.—Good museums seldom have good catalogues. That which would be thought to come first often comes last; and we could name first-class geological collections with third-class catalogues, and some with none at all. Not only should there be good catalogues, but all the fossils should be labelled and numbered,—and the numbers refer to fuller explanations in catalogues. Something of this kind is in progress at the Oxford Museum. The present publication is intended as an interim help, and such it will certainly prove. Let us hope that, in the end, Professor Phillips will issue a full explanatory catalogue which shall prove a model for other museums. That he can do this is quite certain; whether he will do it remains to be ascertained.

Elementary Treatise on Physics, Experimental and Applied. By Prof. Ganot. Translated and Edited from the Ninth Edition, with the Author's sanction, by E. Atkinson, Ph.D. (Baillière.)—This treatise may be safely recommended for use to the classes devoted to the several branches of physical science in schools and colleges. In nearly every section we find the information is brought down to the most recent periods: it is to be regretted that it is not so in all. We do not see that anything could be more satisfactory than the chapters devoted to the mechanical powers, to hydrodynamics, and to heat. We could, however, have desired that the sections devoted to light—especially in its chemical relations and to electricity—should have treated of the recent discoveries in those sciences more comprehensively. It may be that the author, and the translator and editor, felt it to be impracticable, within the limits to which they have confined their labours, to do more than glance at those discoveries which are opening out some of the widest fields upon which to exercise the powers of the intellect; especially those of spectral analysis, and those which embrace the all-important study of the osmotic forces of Professor Graham. It should, however, have been remembered that there is no single work to which the student can be referred for information. He must plod with much industry through the Transactions of British and Continental societies before he can make himself

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acquainted with the present state of our knowledge on the subjects referred to. It is not unusual for writers on science in France and in Germany to ignore the labours of English scientific discoverers. This is to be regretted; but it is still more to be regretted that the editor of the present work has not relieved it from the liability to censure on these grounds. The "getting up" of this 'Elementary Treatise' is good; the illustrative woodcuts are excellent, alike in drawing and in execution.

Holiday House: a Book for the Young. By Catherine Sinclair. (Edinburgh, Wood; London, Houlston & Wright).—Miss Sinclair is of opinion that children are sore sufferers from the pedantry and stiffness of the literature provided for their amusement and edification. Exclaiming against the tractates on the 'ologies which now-a-days make up the chief part of a child's library, she endeavours to "paint that species of noisy, frolicsome, mischievous children, now almost extinct, wishing to preserve a sort of fabulous remembrance of days long past, when young people were like wild horses on the prairies rather than like well-broken hacks on the road; and when, amidst many faults and eccentricities, there was still some individuality of character and feeling allowed to remain." To effect this, the author puts upon the stage a heedless and frolicsome boy and girl, named Harry and Laura, who have no sooner been whipped for one piece of mischief than they are engaged in a fresh prank which renders necessary another application of birch or tawse; "for," observes the writer, derisively alluding to the humane system which prevails in nurseries of the new fashion, "in those days it had not been discovered that whipping is all a mistake, and that children can be made good without it." Unquestionably, Harry and his merry little sister thrive and do well, in spite of Mrs. Crabtree's severe penal code. Although so much is said of their punishments, the reader neither sees their tears nor hears their cries; and at the end of the volume, after they have kept all their friends, except awful Mrs. Crabtree, in long, unbroken laughter, they make up their minds to be good upon earth until they may be happy in heaven. That there is an abundance of fun in 'Holiday House,' buyers of children's books may be assured; and the worst result that can follow from a perusal of its incidents will be an erroneous impression on the minds of little readers that it would be very nice to be like Harry and Laura, and have plenty of whippings.

Tales and Sketches. By Hugh Miller. Edited, with a Preface, by Mrs. Miller. (Edinburgh, Black; London, Hamilton, Adams & Co.).—Those who wish to possess the writings of the author of 'The Old Red Sandstone' complete will buy this book; few other persons, we imagine, will do so. Buying, moreover, does not imply reading, which, in this case, will be found tedious work. There are not many tales which cannot, by their fancy or their folly, amuse a lover of fiction who has a willing mind; but these are among the exceptions. They are not so much positively bad as tediously respectable. They do not contain single character for whom we can prevail on ourselves to care—a single passage that invites us to pause and think—a single touch that draws tears. The Sketches, which are recollections of Ferguson and Burns, and a character of Mr. Forsyth the merchant, are not more happily executed. Indeed, the accuracy of Miller's recollection may be in some cases doubted, provided that we are not to accept these as among "imaginary conversations," but as *bond fide* records of that which the recorder believed to have passed. We cannot conceive that the Ayrshire Ploughman was so heavy a talker as he is here made out. The fame of Hugh Miller is too firm to be endangered by this publication of his minor literary efforts; but it is none the less injudicious.

Sir Aberdour; or, the Sceptic. A Romaunt. By Walter P. J. Purcell, Esq. (Pickering).—This is a book of verse in the Spenserian stanza, with amazing notes, the praising of which may be fairly handed over to persons less sceptical than we are.

Karl and the Six Little Dwarfs. By Julia Goddard. (Bell & Daldy).—The six tales for children

contained in this pretty gift-book are greatly superior to the ordinary run of nursery literature. The one we most like is the last, "An Episode in the Life of Andreas Toffel." Little readers will approve the moral of the story, and resolve not to imitate the worldly-minded shoemaker, who threw off his "true love" because she remained poor, when he suddenly became rich.

Parvula, &c. By Minimus. (Trübner & Co.).—We are informed by a sub-title that "Parvula" is a collection of little rhymes concerning little flowers, little birds, little girls, &c. In fact, everything in the plan of the book is "little." The merit, unfortunately, is no exception to the rule of diminution. Good intentions and kind feelings are always apparent; but, in seeking to adapt himself to juvenile readers, the author becomes, not childlike, but childish.

The Crown of Success; or, Four Heads to Furnish: a Tale. By A. L. O. E. (Nelson & Sons).—Dame Desleg makes over the guardianship of her four little children, Matty and Lubin, and Dick and Nelly, to Mr. Learning, who presents each of the children with a cottage of Head, and exhorts them to buy furniture for the new dwellings at the neighbouring town of Education, and promises crown of success to the child whose house, on examination, proves to be best furnished. The story goes on to set forth the various ways in which the children go to work, and to describe the various degrees of success and failure consequent on their exertions. The moral is, that no child deserves a crown of success who is not industrious, and that no industrious child can make sure of winning a crown of success whose labour is not judicious as well as persistent. A more entertaining and salutary story for merry, scatter-brained, careless children has rarely been put on paper.

The Holiness of Beauty; or, the Conformation of the Material by the Spiritual. By W. Cave Thomas. (Ellis).—That spiritual forces have a conforming influence upon matter, is the thesis which Mr. Ellis maintains. His particular deduction from it is the power of Christianity to restore man to physical beauty, health and longevity. The tone of the book is earnest and thoughtful, though the facts and authorities cited do not always bear out the conclusions drawn from them. We cannot enter minutely into the argument, which, being chiefly theological, is beyond our province.

The Light in the Robber's Cave. By A. L. O. E. (Nelson & Sons).—The interest of this well-written story, by a practised writer of tales for children, is concentrated in the character of Horace Cleveland, a hot-tempered, domineering lad. Whilst he is travelling in Calabria the boy is captured by banditti, and after undergoing many hardships and perils contrives to escape. The incidents of the narrative are improbable, and a tone of false romance pervades many passages; but the book is spirited enough to amuse young readers, and, on the whole, good enough to merit commendation.

Wrong Roads.—[Les Fausses Routes, par André Boni]. (Paris, Jung-Treutte).—These mistaken routes do not lead through pleasant pastures; they are very dull indeed, and not worth following.

Pompadour Tales.—[Contes Pompadours, par Alfred des Essarts]. (Paris, Dentu).—Slight, light, and not very amusing.

Of Miscellaneous Publications we must announce, Volume I. of *Theodore Parker's Collected Works*, Edited by Frances Power Cobbe (Trübner & Co.).—The volume of *Cassell's Illustrated Exhibitor* (Cassell, Petter & Galpin),—*Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, London Meeting, 1862*, Edited by G. W. Hastings (Parker, Son & Bourn),—Mr. Thom's *Irish Almanac and Official Directory for 1863*,—*The Clergy List for 1863* (George Cox),—Mr. William Thomas's *Universal Newspaper and Periodical List*,—*The Newspaper Press Directory and Advertiser's Guide*, by C. Mitchell & Co.,—*The Post Magazine, Almanack, and Insurance Directory, 1863* (Pateman),—*Post Office Almanack* (Tresidder),—*L'Année Scientifique et Industrielle*, par Louis Figuer (Hachette),—Parts VI. to XXII. of the Re-issue of *British Wild Flowers*, Illustrated by John E. Sowerby, Described by C. P. Johnson (Van Voorst),—*On Our Knowledge of the Causes*

of the Phenomena of Organic Nature: being Six Lectures to Working Men, by Prof. Huxley (Hardwicke),—*Science Elucidative of Scripture and Not Antagonistic to it*, by J. R. Young (Lockwood & Co.),—*Count Egmont as Depicted in Painting, Poetry and History*, by Gallait, Goethe, and Schiller, by H. Schütze Wilson (Smith, Elder & Co.),—*A Trip to Constantinople; the Women of Turkey; Harem Bondage; and Miss Nightingale at Scutari Hospital*, by L. Dunn (Sheppard),—Volume II. of *Tales and Sketches of Lancashire Life*, by B. Brierley (Simpkin),—*A Visit to Lancashire in December 1862*, by Ellen Barlee (Seeley),—*Date Obolus Lancastriae*, F. E. G. (Bell & Daldy),—Part I. of *Dictionnaire Général de la Politique*, par M. Maurice Bloch (Williams & Norgate),—*Le Coton, son Régne: ses Problèmes, son Influence en Europe*, par Louis Reybaud (Paris, Lévy),—*Essai d'un Dictionnaire des Homonymes Français*, par E. Zlatagorskoi (Trübner & Co.),—*Les Matinées Royales, ou l'Art de Régner, Opuscule Intégral de Frédéric II., dit le Grand, Roi de Prusse* (Williams & Norgate),—*The Records of a Banished Life*, by H. Schütze Wilson (Waterlow),—*Kaiser Sigismund, a Ballad*, by H. Schütze Wilson (Waterlow),—*Philosophes, Part V., Among the Boys* (Smith, Elder & Co.),—*An Answer to Mr. Falconer on the Assumption of Surnames without Royal Licence* (Simpkin),—*Proceedings of the International Temperance and Prohibition Convention held in London, 1862*, Edited by the Rev. J. C. Street, Dr. Lees, and Rev. D. Burns (Caudwell),—*The Card Ornament Maker* (Myers & Co.),—*Dr. Roth's Gymnastic Games: a Series of Illustrated Cards* (Myers & Co.),—*Report of the Weather of 1862*, by T. Plant (Smith & Son),—*Pattie Durant: a Tale of 1662*, by Cyclo (Virtue, Brothers & Co.),—*Retribution*, by Mrs. C. L. Balfour (Glasgow, Scottish Temperance League),—*A King Play and Earl Gerald*, by Mrs. T. E. Freeman (Freeman),—and Part I. of *The Key* (Henderson).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

1. Beckett's (Sir W.) *The Earl's Choice, and other Poems*, 8vo. 5/-
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APE-ORIGIN OF MAN AS TESTED BY THE BRAIN.

Atheneum Club, February 12, 1863.

Returning yesterday with a friend, Mr. Pollock, from a Committee of the Royal Literary Fund, he asked me if I had read Sir Charles Lyell's new work. I said I had not: being generally cognizant of the matter of the volume, I had not competed with the eager applicants for it at the Club. "Oh!" he replied, "you ought to see it—you are attacked in it." "How so? I have accepted its best evidences of man's antiquity." He rejoined,—"It is not that; it relates to the Ape-origin question. You are charged with continuing to cite or use erroneous figures of the ape's brain by foreign anatomists after they themselves had admitted them to be erroneous. I assure you it has left an impression, on those who don't know you, of unfairness on your part, which you ought to remove if the imputation has not been fairly made." Of course I went to the Club, got the volume, and found that some observations of mine on the cerebral characters of Man and Apes were so set forth, with remarks and statements, as to convey, and apparently with intention, the impression they had made on Mr. Pollock.

The author refers, e.g., to my Paper, read to the British Association, 1862, in which, "without alluding to the disclaimer by the Dutch anatomists of their defective plates, he (Prof. Owen) observes, that in the Gorilla the cerebrum 'extends over the cerebellum, not beyond it';—correcting the description of the same brain given by Prof. Owen in 1861,—in which a considerable part of the cerebellum of the gorilla is represented as uncovered.'" This conveys the impression that, in regard to the same brain, I represented it as showing one structure in 1861 and a different structure in 1862.

These are the facts. In 1861 I received a brain which I expressly described as "a partially-decomposed one of the gorilla,"—*Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, vol. vii. p. 457. It had been transmitted in spirits, and served only to show the general characters of the lateral ventricles: the absence, e.g., of the prolongation, as in man, of the "anterior cornu," beyond the "corpus striatum," and the extent of the ventricle backwards into the part called by Tiedemann "scrobiculus loco cornu posterioris." In making this dissection, much of the outer partially-decomposed convolutions were removed, and the figure of the ventricles of the cerebrum accordingly shows a part of the cerebellum exposed. This figure is given in the *Athenæum* report of the Royal Institution Lecture, March 23, 1861. As the state of this brain did not permit me to determine the precise backward extent of the cerebrum, I said nothing about it. My remarks were limited to the internal structures, distinguished by the transverse lines in the diagrams. But I supplied the information as best I might, by subjoining to the figure of my dissection figures of sections of the skulls of the negro and gorilla, from which true inference might be drawn of the extent of the cerebrum in question, provided allowance was made for the lateral sinuses. Therefore, what Sir Charles Lyell states that I "represented" on this subject is to be understood as merely that which the figure of my dissection represents. I subsequently obtained a satisfactory cast of the interior of the cranium of an adult male gorilla; and my description of this cast in 1862 contains my first and sole statement as to the relative backward extent of the cerebrum and cerebellum in that ape.

My case, therefore, in this matter, as stated by Sir Charles Lyell, is not correctly stated. I do not say that it is unfairly stated, because by "the same brain," he might have meant "brain of the same species," and by "represented," merely that the figure in the *Athenæum* showed so and so. In reference to the figures of the chimpanzee's brain (Lyell, op. cit., p. 452, fig. 54), referred to by Lyell as "distorted," "shrunk" and "defective," it is simply one in which the cerebral hemispheres have glided forward and apart behind, so as to expose a portion of the cerebellum. No part is wanting or shrunk, nor is any part in excess. The true dimensions of each cerebral hemisphere are given, as also a good idea of that of the cerebellum. If, when I published this figure, I had desired to

show, or been at all concerned to show, that the cerebrum in apes did not overlap the cerebellum, I should have been amenable to the imputation which Sir Charles Lyell has sought to fix upon me: if I desired and was really only concerned to show the difference of size in the cerebrum of the highest ape and in that of the smallest normal human brain, the fair and impartial spirit in which I sought to put this character before the public will be vindicated by the choice which I made of the figures of the chimpanzee's brain extant in 1857.

There were two: one by Vrolik and Van der Kolk, in the *Transactions* of the Royal Netherlands Institute for 1849; the other by Gratiolet, in 1854. The latter was the smaller brain: it had been taken from a younger specimen of chimpanzee; the length of the cerebrum, e.g., was 3 inches 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lines: in the brain figured by the Dutch anatomists, from a larger and older chimpanzee, the length of the cerebrum was 4 inches 3 lines. I chose, therefore, the latter figure, and selected to contrast with it the smallest of the normal negro's brains figured by Tiedemann in the *Philosophical Transactions*. —'On the Brain of the Negro compared with that of the European and of the Orang-utan,' *Phil. Trans.* 1836. 'Descriptions of Hunterian Specimens,' *Physiol. Catal.* vol. iii. No. 1, 338 (1835).

The occasion of the reproduction of these figures was the desire to illustrate, from sources not pre-engaged to a special theory, my own in respect to the value of cerebral characters in the classification of the mammalia. Save on this point—the hiatus between ape and man—I derived the other figures of the brains of mammalia from originals, by which I had illustrated previous papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*. And, in regard to the illustration of the quadrumanous character of the backward growth of the cerebrum, I selected therefrom the figure of the smooth brain of the South American ape (*Midas rufimanus*), as showing the cerebrum covering the cerebellum, with a fissure defining the anterior lobe, but without any indication of such definition of a posterior lobe. That name had been loosely given by myself and others to the part of the hemispheres which is co-extensive backward with the cerebellum in most *Quadrumanus*.

Our best anthropotomists had confessed that there was no precise boundary, but a gradual transition between the so-called middle and posterior lobes: for the purpose, therefore, of one of the zoological characters of the archencephalous brain, I proposed "relative position to the cerebellum." Before the audience I was addressing, and with the illustrations even of a low form of Quadrumanous brain submitted to them, I assumed that it was understood that in all, save the Lemurine Quadrumanus, the cerebral hemispheres overlapped both the olfactory lobes and the cerebellum,—at least to the degree shown in my figure of the small ape's brain, fig. 3, p. 19. Entering, then, upon the characters of the human brain, I state, "Not only do the cerebral hemispheres overlap the olfactory lobes and cerebellum, but they extend in advance of the arc and further back than the other."—(*Proceedings of the Linnean Society*, February 17th and April 21st, 1857, p. 19.) In both the original Paper on the Cerebral Classification of the Mammalia and in my "Reade's Lecture" of 1859, the figures of the larger brains were reduced, and in different degrees. I therefore republished the figures of the chimpanzee and negro brains of the full size in 1861, —with the same view, however, of showing the degree in which that ape's brain "approaches in size and structure" to man. There is no other reference to the cerebellum, or to its proportionate size, than the remark that, as compared with the gorilla, the chimpanzee seems to approach nearer to man. Not one word is said about the relative positions of the cerebrum and cerebellum, or the degree in which the former overlaps the latter in the ape and negro. Yet Sir Charles Lyell (p. 485) quotes this Paper in the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, vol. vii., p. 456, 1861, as having been published. His words are, "came out with a new paper,"—"expressly to show the relative and different extent to which the cerebellum is overlapped by the cerebrum in the two cases respectively." This mis-statement is made by Sir C. Lyell in order to impress his readers with the notion that I had a design to promote and persist in promoting an error, and to mislead the public. In the same spirit, Sir Charles Lyell represents me to state, in regard to the Quadrumanus, that the "cerebrum extends over more or less of the cerebellum." I nowhere make such a statement. The proposition is affirmed of "the third leading modification of the mammalian cerebrum" (*Linn. Proc. p. 17*)—of that which, "save in very few exceptional cases of the smaller and inferior forms of Quadrumanus," shows "the superficies folded into more or less numerous gyri or convolutions"; it is affirmed of the Gyrencephala generally, i.e. of Cetacea, Sirenia, Proboscidea, Perissodactyla, Artiodactyla, Carnivora, as well as of Quadrumanus. Most of these Gyrencephala, including the Ruminants, show the degree of "less" in the character assigned; almost all the Quadrumanus show the degree of "more"; and the extent of that degree is exemplified by me in the smooth brain of the little marmoset. It must be remembered that I was communicating a classification zoological paper to a Linnean society, and had the example of Linneus to follow in the succinctness and brevity of my characters. I assumed the requisite amount of zootomical knowledge in my candid readers. I did not foresee that forensic craft would be brought to bear upon making out a bill of indictment against me, by reckoning up reticences as negations, and mis-stating the extent and meaning of the application of the characters I proposed. Besides the difference of size between the highest Gyrencephala and the lowest Archencephala, there was a relative character by which that difference could be zoologically defined; the extension, viz., of the cerebrum beyond the cerebellum in the human brains. No subsequent definition of the front boundary of the posterior lobes, applicable to classificatory purposes, has since been given, excepting that which I proposed, from the relative position of the cerebrum to the cerebellum; whereby the Archencephala are characterized, and can be intelligibly defined, as possessing "posterior cerebral lobes." But these lobes, and the supra-cerebellar parts of the hemispheres in man and apes, have certain cavities and structures. Tiedemann, whose labours had added most to our knowledge of the development and comparative anatomy of the brain, had described and figured those which the supra-cerebellar part of the brain of the *Macacus nemestrinus* displayed (*Icones Cerebri Simiarum*, p. 14, tab. ii, fig. 3); and the valuable descriptions of the corresponding structure in the brains of other Quadrumanus by the anatomists cited by Sir Charles Lyell have confirmed the exactitude and acumen of Tiedemann's perception of the relation of these structures to the more complex infoldings and windings of the posterior parts of the ventricles in them. It suits Sir Charles Lyell's aim to decry this discovery of Tiedemann's as "mere negative evidence." It is a positive demonstration, and the first, if not the best, of the "scrobiculus parvus loco cornu posterioris" (tom. cit. p. 14). The archencephalous brain can accordingly be defined, with accuracy and precision, as possessing the "posterior horn of the lateral ventricle," as contrasted with the "scrobiculus in loco cornu posterioris." But are they not homologous parts? it has been asked, or rather howled. Unquestionably. Just as the "foot" of man is homologous with the "lower hand" of the ape. You may say, indeed, of that "hand," that it is "a foot modified for grasping"; and in the same sense you may say of the human foot, that it is a "hand modified for walking." When Cuvier, in his zoological definitions of *Bimana*, affirmed—"L'homme est le seul animal vraiment bimane et bipède" (*Règne Animal*, tom. i. p. 70), he offered an unscrupulous antagonist an analogous opportunity for flat contradictions. Young anatomists might have been beguiled to prop up such contradictor, by publishing descriptions and figures of the bony structure of the limbs in orangs, macaques, South American howlers, and other apes, demonstrating "every bone strictly homologous"; and might flatter themselves and impose on some others, that they were exposing the ignorance and mistakes of the master, and supply

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ing him and the world with desirable information. Nevertheless, for the purposes of zoology, it remains necessary to name certain modifications when found to be fixed characters of groups, as, e.g., "manus," "pes," "pollex," "hallex," "cornu posterior," "scrobiulus," "hippocampus minor," &c., and to predicate of these as being peculiar to the groups they characterize. The time may arrive when such helps and artifices of the classifier will no longer be needed; when they may give way to higher considerations or to still wider generalizations. But it had not arrived when I submitted to the Linnean Society, in 1857, my proposed improvement in the classification of the Mammalia.

The largest brain of a chimpanzee there figured was the fairest and most appropriate subject of comparison with the smallest normal human brain. What I have read of the history of the Hot-tent Venus, of the absence of some of the common instincts of her sex as they are manifested by other females of her race, impresses me with the conviction of her idiocy. There are skulls of both males and females of the Boschisman in this country which afford a truer average of their cerebral development than is represented by the abnormal brain selected by Lyell to compare with the chimpanzee. But this leads to considerations quite apart from those of the Zoological Memoir which he criticizes. The cerebral characters of the Archencephala, according to the definitions given, are true. Sir Charles Lyell represents them promulgating as causing a general astonishment in the anatomical world. This is a figure of rhetoric, to use the mildest term. No exception to them was taken until the ape-origin of mankind began to be remooted; and the nature of this objection I have already exemplified. Does Sir Charles Lyell really think it believable that a communication formally read and fully discussed at two meetings of the Linnean Society (February 17 and April 21, 1857), referred, reported on, published,—I say nothing of the author and the pains he had long bestowed on it,—could have been suffered to appear with errors so gross as to astound the whole anatomical world? And that too in respect to large and conspicuous structures! He is deceived. All the points to which exception has been taken were fully discussed in 1857. The "supra-cerebellar part of the ape's brain," the "scrobiulus in loco cornu posterioris," were as well understood by the anatomists and physiologists then present as now. It was admitted that, subject to the definitions I had given, the archencephalic characters might receive the brief and intelligible definitions which I proposed for them. Their analogy with the Cuvierian definitions and restricted terms and applications of locomotive characters was obvious. My arguments for the superior importance of cerebral over pedal structures were unrefuted; if the latter supported an ordinal distinction, the former must support a subclass. Of course I am aware of the inferior nature of such considerations—of these zoological artifices and distinctions,—only at present we cannot get on without them. What I chiefly desiderated at that time was some knowledge of the gorilla's brain: I had sought to exemplify it by the section of the adult cranium figured in the *Athenæum* for March, 1861, and in an earlier part of the *Zoological Transactions*; the only example that reached me was in a state yielding little more than some idea of the form and extent of the latent ventricles, and the degree in which the "scrobiulus" was developed. I then obtained a cast of the interior of the cranium, and when, in pointing out its characters by comparison with the human brain at Cambridge, I did not allude to the fact that in Vrolik's figure of the largest specimen of a chimpanzee's brain then extant, the displacement of the cerebral lobes exposed a part of the cerebellum, and that more of the cerebellum was visible than would be seen if the brain were *in situ naturalis*, as Prof. Vrolik had very recently admitted: or, as Sir Charles puts it, I described the gorilla's brain "without alluding to the disclaimer by the Dutch anatomists of their defective plates" of the chimpanzee's brain. In order that this remark should produce the effect and leave the impression intended, Lyell pleads to show that I was mainly concerned in misinforming the world that, in the

Quadrumanæ, the cerebrum does not overlap the cerebellum. I have already refuted that by referring to the brain of the small ape figured side by side with that of the one which I selected on account of its large size, in the Memoir of 1857, p. 19. Yes, says Lyell (p. 481), "in that Memoir you illustrated the difference between the Human and Simian brain by figures of those of the *Midas rufimanus* and one of the chimpanzee." But, adds my accuser (p. 485), in 1859, "In his Reade's Lecture, delivered at the University of Cambridge, the only illustration which he gives of an ape's brain was a reproduction of that distorted one of the Dutch anatomists already cited." Now, this assertion is not merely inaccurate,—it is the opposite of truth. Whoever will turn to page 25 of the Lecture cited, will see that the same illustrations from the ape-series of the overlapping cerebrum are given (figure 6) to correct the impression which a non-anatomist might derive from the figure of the larger ape's brain (figure 7), selected, as appears, in the original Memoir published in the Linnean volume of 1857! The refutation is, indeed, so easy and obvious, that I believe the mistake has been made accidentally, and quite unintentionally, by Lyell. At most, it may indicate the *animus*. The subject of my "Reade's Lecture" being also that of my original "Memoir," to illustrate the classification of the mammalia, and their primary distribution according to cerebral characters, the same obligation weighed with me not to understate the size which the brain reached in the ape-series; and I again gave that figure, which, however often it may be stigmatized as "defective, shrunken or distorted," still shows the full and true dimensions and convolute structure of the cerebral hemispheres; and at that period even the Dutch anatomists had not deemed it necessary to own the impeachment that the cerebellum was unnaturally exposed.

Mr. Pollock might well ask, "Are not you and Lyell on good terms?" Of a surety, it is no friend's work to so state a case as to leave the impression which that statement had left on the mind of the Master of Exchequer; to so mingle facts with rhetorical comments and mis-statements of different degree, as to build up the imputation without directly uttering it. Had Sir Charles been on his old circuit, he could not have drawn up the bill of indictment and pleaded for a verdict more subtilly. But then the accused would have had the opportunity to make at once his defence, and an impartial judge would have summed up before the verdict: the poison would have been properly met by its antidote. But now this infernal calumny goes forth in the most popular book of the season, and produces its blight before any remedy can be applied. Sir Charles has here a great advantage over me; but it is one of which no kindly-disposed nature will envy him. The tree is known by its fruit; and if such be the produce of the fair tree of knowledge which Lyell has so skilfully decked and set off to the world, it cannot be a sound and wholesome one. RICHARD OWEN.

LES MATINÉES ROYALES.

Hampstead, Feb. 17, 1863.

A contemporary, in discussing the "Matinées," mentions Bonneville as connected with the original publication. This, I believe, is after a statement or suggestion of Thiébault's, though Thiébault does not name Bonneville. Nicolai, always a trustworthier guide than Thiébault, incidentally touches the subject twice, and puts it on its proper footing. Speaking of some pamphlet, "De l'Amérique et des Américains"—another of those numerous pieces which were fathered upon Frederick by speculative publishers and others—he says,— "This pamphlet, still well known in Berlin, is not by the King; its author is a Frenchman of the name of Bonneville, who for unknown reasons has been several years a prisoner in the citadel at Spandau. People thought that he wrote the pamphlet, 'Les Matinées du Roi de Prusse,' and also that he purloined—but it is not known from whom—the 'Poésies Diverses' (Poems by Frederick, which were stolen and surreptitiously published). Whether this (of the 'Matinées' and the

'Poésies Diverses') be true, is a matter of conjecture (*seidahingestellt*).—" (Nicolai, 'Freimüthige Anmerkungen über Zimmermann's Fragmente,' Berlin, 1791, i., 181.) Then, at a later period, again recurring to the subject, he gives what he has learnt, from good authority, to have been the reason of Bonneville's imprisonment (some swindling transaction), and adds—"That there was any charge against him about the 'Matinées' and the 'Poésies Diverses,' is considered doubtful by some (*wird von einigen bezweifelt*).—" Ib., ii., 254. I give the more important original German words for the especial behoof of my candid critics, Messrs. Williams & Norgate, who, in a pleasant manner of their own, but resting in mere general insinuations, accuse me of mistranslating, "probably from ignorance," and of misrepresenting. If these erudit and polite gentlemen will specify *what* passages I mistranslated, and *what "facts"* I misrepresented, I shall, if needful, be happy to meet their charges. In the species of amenities which form the staple of their letter, they shall have the field all to themselves. The announcement of the intended commemoration of the Centenary of the Peace of Hubertsburg I took from Prof. Preuss's 'Notice' in the *Nationalzeitung*, to which I otherwise repeatedly referred in my former letter. That, with this 'Notice' before me, I inadvertently seem to have written "Utrecht" for "Hubertsburg," has proved such a godsend to the publishers of the 'Opuscule Inédit' and of the *Home and Foreign Review*, that they really owe some small hecatomb to Mercury for it. But what they still owe to the public—and all the more after your Correspondent "W. B.'s" straightforward history of his copy of the 'Matinées'—is, a statement of the source from which they derived the exclusive knowledge of M. de Méneval's feat at Sans-Souci, and of the successive stages by which their "*texte authentique*," with the original spelling unaltered, has come into their hands.

THE GERMAN TRANSLATOR OF CARLYLE'S
'HISTORY OF FRIEDRICH.'

LITERARY LARCENY.

Hammersmith, Feb. 14, 1863.

SOME four or five years ago I published a little book of travels called "Southern Lights and Shadows," which—thanks to kindly notices in your columns and elsewhere—was tolerably successful. The work, however, was sadly abused in the Australian colonies, and, for some reason or other which was never made apparent to me, gave sore offence to the Methodists of New South Wales. The volume has, I think, run out of print, and is probably by this time forgotten. Nevertheless, it has strangely been decreed that a leader of the body who were most offended at it shall revive and perpetuate its "obnoxious" pages.

Within the last day or two a "second edition" of a book entitled "Australia; with Notes by the Way," by Frederick J. Jobson, D.D., has come under my notice. I cannot exactly tell what led me to look into its pages, unless from a desire of seeing how a Methodist divine would deal with a subject which, under my treatment, had proved so unpleasant to the Wesleyan community of Trans-Pacific. Imagine my surprise when I found that, from the opening to the close of Dr. Jobson's volume, the leading paragraphs were stolen from my "Southern Lights and Shadows"! This is a serious charge to bring against any author, and so specially serious when brought against an author who carries "D.D." at the end of his name, that I feel bound to support it with direct and unmistakable evidence. I append, therefore, in parallel columns, a few of the passages which appeared in "Southern Lights and Shadows" in 1859, and which now re-appear, with but the slightest and shallowest disguise (a disguise of so transparent a character that, like the *cot vestis*, it only serves to reveal what it affects to hide), in "Australia; with Notes by the Way," in 1863:

My Book.

Dr. Jobson's Book.

The evenings in Australia. The evenings in Sydney are singularly beautiful. I were, at times, singularly have often read a newspaper bright and large that you by the light of the moon. The stars are very white and could see to read by. The

large, and seem to drop pendulous from the blue, like silver lamps from a dome of calaite.—P. 85.

All Dr. Jobson does here is to give us his new lamps of crystal for my old ones of silver.

My Book.

In Sydney and its immediate neighbourhood there are no less than five hundred public-houses, many of them as great and garish as the gin-palaces of London.

P. 52.

As Dr. Jobson was writing three years after me, he, no doubt, conceived it a safe and subtle alteration to turn the word "less" into "more"; but as the "five" was a misprint for *three* in my book, his caution has only made the trap into which he has put his foot clip it the closer. A similar maladroitness characterizes the reverend author's picking and stealing throughout. The reader will see it strikingly displayed in the next example, where the sentences are so unaltered in themselves, and yet so changed in their sequence and order, that, like the boy who steals the eggs in "Parents and Guardians," Dr. Jobson evidently thinks he has only to shift position to annihilate identity.—

My Book.

The white earth cracks as it passes over it, as though it were a globe of crystal struck by some invisible and mighty hand. The air is hot and murky, as the breath from an oven; and you see trees wither—the fruit shrivel and drop from the vines—as though the Last Seal were opened, and the breath of the Destroying Angel had gone forth.... The dogs in the street lie down and hide their dry protruding tongues in the dust.... The "South-easter Buster," as the change is called, generally comes early in the evening. A cloud of dust—they call it, in Sydney, a "brickfielder"—thicker than any London fog, heralds its approach, and moves like a compact wall across the country. In a minute the temperature will sink fifty or sixty degrees; and so keenly does the sudden change affect the system, that... your great-coat is buttoned tightly around you until a fire can be lighted.... The sight is grand and awful, and hints of the Final Apocalypse.—P. 86-88.

In the first-quoted plagiarism Dr. Jobson gave "crystal" for "silver"—in the above he supplies "brittle pottery" for "crystal." My "dogs" only are afflicted by the hot wind—Dr. Jobson blasts the beasts of the field and the birds of the air. My "great-coat" is buttoned tightly around me—Dr. Jobson's "great-coat" is only thought "desirable." But this is accounted for, as with me the thermometer "sinks fifty or sixty degrees," while with Dr. Jobson it "sinks down" but "forty or fifty." My "compact wall," "Last Seal" and "Apocalypse," however, are taken bodily. It is scarcely worth while pointing out the ludicrous errors which, in "dodging" my description about, Dr. Jobson has committed. The "brickfielder" is not the hot wind at all; it is but another name for the cold wind or "south-easter-buster," which follows the hot breeze, and which, blowing over an extensive sweep of sand-hills, called the Brick-fields, semicircling Sydney, carries a thick cloud of dust (or "brickfielder") across the city. How true is old Butler's remark that some plagiarists

stars, too, were brighter and larger than ours in appearance, and seemed to drop like pendulum lamps of glittering crystal from the deep blue dome above.—P. 156.

Dr. Jobson's Book.

There are more than five hundred public-houses in Sydney and its immediate neighbourhood, and some of them are as... gay and garish as our own street-corner gin-palaces.—P. 157.

accompany their robberies with murder to prevent detection!

My Book.

It (the mosquito) comes buzzing against your cheek with a drowsy sing-song whir, fixes its ticklers into the flesh, and bolts off with another song—a kind of *car-men triumphale*—leaving a large red mark behind it, which is far more irritating than a healing blister.... They have a great relish—being epicures in their way—for the round, fat, mottled part of the hand ridging the off-side of the palm. In about two seconds one will sow it with bumps and blisters from the wrist to the little finger.... They, too, especially hate and harass the new chum.—Pp. 83-4.

Dr. Jobson's Book.

The pungent bites of mosquitoes, which in the evening, whether in public, social, or private life, come buzzing against your cheek with a peculiar whir, fixing their blood-suckers in the flesh, and then, after drawing their full portion, flying off with a flutter of triumph, leaving a blotch behind, which, until ripened to a yellow head, is far more irritating than a healing blister.... And they have evidently a high relish for the round fat part of the hand, from the wrist-bone to the little finger. If this part be exposed from under the coverlid for five minutes, it will be sown all over by them with bumps and blisters, not to be forgotten till the next night, if so soon. They, too, like the boys in the streets, have wanton pleasure in vexing "new chums."

Pp. 158-9.

One very brief illustration more, and I have finished with Dr. Jobson:—

Dr. Jobson's Book.

The shark gleaming, green and still, just an arm's depth below the surface.—P. 131.

Dr. Jobson's Book.

Sat., March 2.—Pleasant passage down the harbour, in which, gleaming, still and green, at not more than an arm's depth from the surface, the ravenous shark might be seen.—P. 173.

This last example raises one's gorge. I close my book with an attempt at a panorama of sea-scenery, and, in the middle of a sentence, are the words quoted in the left-hand column above. Dr. Jobson, after concluding his description of Sydney with these words,—"Only let the churches of Christ send an adequate number of missionaries to India, China, the multitude of the isles, and to the interior of Africa, and these heathen regions shall assuredly be evangelized; these realms of sin become the kingdom of our God and of His Christ!" (p. 174)—opens the next section of his book with—"my fish!" If a whale once appropriated missionary, verily here is a missionary appropriating a shark!

In closing, let me say that my only object in asking you to insert this letter is to direct other writers on the subject to Dr. Jobson's book. If he has taken so much from me, I have no doubt he has—to use an Australian phrase—"jumped other claims" for the balance of his nuggets.

FRANK FOWLER.

SISTERHOODS IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

February 16, 1863.

MAY I, in justice to my co-religionists, ask for a few lines in your journal, to say that we Catholics share to the full the disgust and horror so ably expressed by your reviewer in his notice of Margaret Goodman's revelations of the cruel humbugries practised by Miss Sellon. That a portion of "ye Lady Superior's" plan should be a hideous and foolish travesty of some parts of the constitutions of our religious orders, makes us perhaps feel, even more than Protestants, an anxious desire that these retreats of inhuman torture should be subject to some control and some inspection.

I will not lengthen my note to mention even one of the safeguards with which our religious establishments are jealously surrounded:—suffice it to say, that, with us, so close and so careful is the network of supervision—so simple and so available the power of appeal, either to ecclesiastical authority or to any chosen spiritual adviser, that it would not be many days (were they indeed Catholics) before "ye Lady Superior" would be expelled her house, and the reverend guide of these unfortunate young women would be suspended for the assumption of a special spiritual power which we do not hold as belonging to our priesthood.

A. P.

DECORATIONS FOR ST. PAUL'S.

For a long time the idea of completing the metropolitan cathedral with something like its architect's originally intended splendour has been before the public. Mosaics, frescoes and other forms of ornamentation have been suggested, many methods of applying each mooted, and something done so far as subscription from the City companies and private persons permitted. This beginning took the form of gilding, applied to the bands of mouldings that traverse sections of the choir, enclose the great arches bearing up the cupola, or go overhead from side to side in the nave. A new life came upon the cathedral when it began to be used as a church, by holding special services in the vast "crossing" the dome roofs in. Subscriptions purchased the new organ. A pulpit has been added, and new statues have filled some of the space that seemed fit only to hold the mighty dead of an empire. So much had been actually done, that to do more seems practicable, if not imperative: therefore, the authorities cast about for artists to supply designs with which a beginning of the scheme of decoration might be made. A broad suggestion, as to the general effect of the whole, was given by Mr. Penrose, cathedral architect, or "surveyor," as he is styled, after the fashion of Wren's time, which no man, filling the post of Wren, would desire to change.

A part of this general suggestion, which, by the way, was exhibited at the International Exhibition (No. 1546), pointed to filling with pictures the spaces upon the ceiling of the roof, or semi-dome, as it is styled, of the east end, or apex immediately behind the altar. These spaces are three in number, and their position indicates the desirableness of having some grand subject, apt to the uses and character of the building, as a whole, in the centre compartment, and subordinate subjects in the lesser divisions. The situation, which makes these spaces visible from nearly the whole length of the church, suggests this as the fittest point for beginning a scheme of decoration. If satisfactory, the works would certainly enlist sympathy with the plan, and bring aid towards its completion; if unsatisfactory, they would not, as on other spots they must, break up any portion of the interior into two parts. The Protestant origin, the uses and actual shape of these spaces, may be said to have suggested the subjects for the designs. Where in a late Medieval or Roman Catholic structure the picture of the Virgin would find place, in St. Paul's might best be that of Christ the Intercessor. So it has been planned, and directions were given to the artists to place in the side spaces figures of Moses and Elias. Messrs. G. F. Watts, F. Leighton, A. Stevens and Henri de Triqueti were invited to furnish designs in competition. The first-named of these artists declined to compete, but agreed to contribute a design. Mr. Stevens did not respond; the others compete with drawings that are now open to inspection: a decision will shortly be made upon their merits. It is understood that funds are in hand sufficient to execute this part of the scheme.

The idea to be expressed is that grand one of the Saviour and Prophets uniting in the impressive theme of the Transfiguration. The figures are to be seen at a height of eighty feet from the ground, so their size admitted grandeur of treatment rarely attainable. The work of M. de Triqueti, who is, we believe, a young artist, fails to attain this grandeur of treatment. Mr. Leighton's design has, in the centre, Christ seated, with hands slightly advanced from his side, their palms brought forward as in intercession: the face is seen in full front and raised, the eyes looking upwards; the visage slightly bearded, the expression intense and admirably rendered. The artist has given an air of extreme repose and immobility to his composition, fit for the situation proposed for it: that aspect is attained by sobriety and simplicity of the actions, general breadth and massing of the draperies, which cover the whole of the figures, leaving no openings for display of the nude. The figure of Christ seems steadfast, and without manifestation of passion in action. As an architectonic decoration, there is great propriety in so designing the picture. Be-

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fore the feet of the Saviour, and bending down, kneeling, with faces to the earth or looking upwards, are figures of worshippers in an ecstasy of adoration, corresponding in the reticence of their actions with that of the principal figure. Moses is placed in the left hand of this division : he kneels, looks upward and forward ; his hands, the figure showing in profile, are put slightly back, their palms open to his front—an absorbed action that is singularly expressive. On the other side is Elias, who, kneeling, bends his head and sinks his hands as in adoration.

Mr. Watts has avoided the error of depressing his central and most important figure by too great enlargement of the subordinates. He has given quite a different motive to his design from that of Mr. Leighton. His composition and the attitudes are full of mobility, expression and passion, suited to the theme. Christ soars with a song of glorifying praise, "as upon the breath of a psalm"; his arms, their palms uplifted, are expanded in ecstasy, and raised, as welcoming the light. The face looks straightforward and a little upwards, having a noble spirituality upon the features. About the feet of the figure are angels circling, some shading their eyes from the light above. The overruling effulgence thus most skilfully used to give a central idea and point to the companion is further expressed by the actions of the subordinate figures. On the right of the picture Moses approaches, bending, not with the weight of the tablets he bears, but before the central light and the Godhead it symbolizes. The horns of glory his forehead has made pale, and fade in the brightness from above. On the left is Elias, kneeling, with the light full upon his face; his arms are open, as to embrace it with an air ecstatic and devout—an action grandly mobile. Filling the inner and lower corners of the composition, connecting the whole, so to say, are figures of men and women, souls sleeping.

OUR WEEKLY Gossip.

Lord Rosse's installation as Chancellor of the Dublin University took place on Tuesday, when honorary degrees were conferred, amongst others, on Mr. Whitworth as a mechanical inventor, and on Mr. Cooper, of Markree, as an eminent astronomer. During the proceedings it was announced that Sir James South took that opportunity of presenting his twelve-inch achromatic object-glass, with its appendages, to the Observatory of the University. The installation Ode, written by Dr. Waller, and set to music by Dr. Stewart, mentions some of Lord Rosse's predecessors in the Trinity College Chancellorship.

The late prevalence of delightful weather has set thousands of persons asking, "Did you ever see such a February before?" Perhaps Mr. Glaisher, who knows what the weather has been for fifty years or more, will answer the question. Such calm, sunshiny weather during the month which proverbially "fills the ditches" is remarkable. The elder, lilac and black currant trees are in some places bursting into leaf. Gnats have appeared in warm, sheltered lanes ; flies have been seen disporting in the sun ; and on the 16th a bee was observed foraging among the yellow blossoms of the furze on the heights of Hind Head. The students of periodical phenomena will, no doubt, take note of these particulars. By accounts from Belgium, we learn that genial weather is also prevalent there : more than ten days ago the chestnut trees were in leaf and roses in bloom.

Messrs. Adam & Charles Black have issued a "General Atlas of the World," on a scale sufficiently large for the man of business, yet not too large for the elder classes of students. There are fifty-eight plates in all, as many as seven of these being devoted to the illustration of the earth's physical aspects—land and water—wind and snow—mountains and valleys—the sea-bed, and so forth. The maps are of high excellence as regards drawing and engraving, and the information given in them is brought down to the latest time. A more handy atlas could scarcely be made.

A movement is on foot to erect a statue in memory of James, seventh Earl of Derby, who

was executed for treason against the Commonwealth, 1651, at Bolton-le-Moors, in which town the statue will be placed. Mr. Calder Marshall is preparing the model.

Dr. Gray, in the Preface to his "Catalogue of Postage-Stamps," suggests a remedy for the expense of keeping accounts for the few letters not prepaid which may be worthy of consideration, as the question is one of saving several thousand pounds. The system which he suggests has very lately been brought into use on the Continent to a certain extent. In France, they have very lately issued a special stamp, which is employed when local letters in the provinces are insufficiently, or not at all, prepaid. It is inscribed,—"Postes-chiffre taxe, 10 (or 15) centimes à percevoir"; that is to say, "to be paid on delivery." The Bavarian Post-office has a special stamp, used for a similar purpose : it is inscribed, "Bayer Posttaxe, 3 kreuzer, vorn Empfänger zahlbar"; which may be translated, "Bavarian postage, 3 kreuzer, payable by the receiver." And, we are informed, there are stamps used for the purpose in other parts of Germany. Could not this plan be tried in St. Martin's-le-Grand?

Last year the Government sold 18,845 copies of the *Nautical Almanac*, being an increase of more than 2,000 over the year 1861. The number of Admiralty Charts sold in 1862 exceeded 75,000, being much more than the average annual sale. The number of Admiralty Books sold during the same time was a good deal under the average, being only 1,242. On the joint sale of charts and books the Board of Admiralty paid over to the Exchequer 4,277l. in the past year.

The Registrar General and Dr. Farr have complained year after year that the vital statistics of the United Kingdom are imperfect owing to the want of a registration of births and deaths in Ireland. We are glad to see that a Bill to remedy this want was read a second time in the House of Commons this week. Last year the Government measure had to be withdrawn because it proposed to place the registration in the hands of the police. Sir Robert Peel's present scheme gives the post of registrar to the local medical officer of the Board of Guardians, —a decided improvement on his former plan.

It appears from the Navy Estimates issued this week that, though there is a net decrease of more than a million in the whole service, there is a slight increase (from 63,045l. in 1862 to 71,961l. in 1863) in the cost of the scientific branch. This is owing to the expense of additional surveys under the hydrographical department. The surveys now in progress are, in England, on the East Coast, the Bristol Channel, Portsmouth Bar and the Scilly Islands ; in Scotland, Argyle and Inverness, the Hebrides, Barra Island, and South Uist Island ; in Foreign Stations, on the Coast of Syria, the Greek Archipelago, the Cape Colony, Korea and Japan, the China Seas, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia, the Bay of Fundy, Newfoundland, the West India Islands, the Coasts of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland and Tasmania. The estimates for the Royal Observatory and for the Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope are less than they were last year.

The Archaeological Congress will be held this year at Rochester, under the presidency of Marquis Camden, K.G. The sections of Architecture, History and Mediaeval Antiquities will be presided over respectively by Professor Willis, the Very Rev. Dean Hook, and Lord Talbot de Malahide.

The first meeting of the Anthropological Society of London will be held on Tuesday next, the 24th of February, at 4, St. Martin's Place, when an introductory address will be delivered by Dr. James Hunt, the president.

In the notice of Prof. Phillips's communication to the Royal Society on the planet Mars, occurs an error which alters the meaning. In line 11 from the bottom, the word "northern" should be "southern"; and for "North Pole," read "southern snow." It was only in Mr. Nasmyth's drawing that the green equatorial belt, with its island, appeared.

Mr. Morris Moore has received from the authorities on Art in Rome an important testimony in favour of his "Apollo and Marsyas." The Commission of the Pontifical Calcographic Department, composed of Commendatore Tommaso Minardi, Pietro Folio, Comm. Pietro Tenerani, Comm. Antonio Sarti, Cavaliere Paolo Mercury (Director of the Pontifical Calcographic Department), the Cav. Alessandro Capatti, Nicolo Consoni, and Giuseppe Marcucci (acting coadjutor of the Director of the Pontifical Calcographic Department), have requested Mr. Moore to allow a drawing to be made from the work, with a view to its being engraved and published on account of the Calcographic Department. The Commission speaks of the picture as an undoubted Raffaele. Prof. Consoni undertakes to superintend the drawing, assuming the entire responsibility of it; and to still further insure its success the Commission proposes that the same Professor should make a tracing from the picture with his own hand. The engraving, it is further said, will be executed under the care of Signor Paolo Mercuri, whose name is to appear on the plate, as well as that of the actual engraver.

Now Parliament has met, attention should be recalled to the defects of the English Ordnance Maps—a subject brought forward last summer through complaints in the newspapers, having led to statements, on the one hand, from the officials of the Survey Department, and on the other, from the map-sellers. It appears that twenty-five years have passed since any change was made in several of the maps, although the country has undergone many changes. A quarter of a century seems a long period for the Survey Office to sleep upon its labours ; yet what is it to that shown by the example of a map (No. 27, Exmoor), dated the "11th of October, 1809," and "Engraved in the Drawing-room of the Tower by Benjamin Baker and Assistants"? It was said that various additions have kept the maps nearer to modern requirements than their dates suggest. In No. 27 nothing of this sort has been vouchsafed ;—woe to the pedestrian who trusts himself on Exmoor with no better guide ! He will need infinite patience and a tent. There are roads upon that map which have no existence ; there are existing roads unmarked. On it, elsewhere, other blunders are rife. We know a hamlet, with a Saxon name, omitted ; roads made forty years since have no place ; mis-spelling of names is common. There is another fault upon the same sheet even less creditable to the Office, in its being so worn as to be nearly illegible ; and, contrasted with the adjoining sheet (No. 20, Bridgewater, same date), which seems to have been re-cut at a less remote period, it is but a shadow. So weak is it in "colour" of the engraving, that hills whose loftiness should be indicated by the depth of "colour" shrink in comparison with mere knolls, which No. 20 shows boldly. Upon the last the latitudes and longitudes are not marked—on No. 27 they appear. No. 5 (Hastings), dated 1813, has had the railways added ; but is as worn as No. 27, and looks like a cheap lithograph instead of a Government copper-plate engraving. The sheet containing Scarborough has a railway-station (Grishorpe) omitted. Every one using these maps confirms all that is said of their shortcomings. Yet they are sold so cheap that "the trade" cannot hope to supplant them by a better article.

At a meeting of the Irish Archaeological and Celtic Society on Monday last, Dr. Todd reported that the printing of the text of the Calendar of Ancient Irish Saints commonly called the Martyrology of Donegal had been completed from the transcript made for him from the original belonging to the Burgundian Library, by the late Prof. O'Curry, accompanied by an English version, presented to the Society by the late John O'Donovan. It was also stated that the Council has decided to print, as the Society's volume for 1863, the "Antiphony of Bangor," from a fac-simile of the original now preserved in the Ambrosian Library at Milan. This document is one of the most ancient surviving monuments of Irish learning, and is known on the Continent from having been noticed by Muratori, who, however, fell into many errors in his descrip-

tion of it, as well as in the printing of the Irish words and names with which it abounds. The accounts for the year showed a balance in favour of the Society of nearly 500*l.*

The last mail from Australia informs us that the veteran explorer, Mr. Stuart, has arrived at Adelaide, after having crossed the continent to Van Diemen's Gulf at a point on the coast thirty miles east of Cape Hotham. It took him and his party six weeks to cut through the dense scrub which stopped him in the November of last year. North of this they came on fine rivers and beautiful country, both pastoral and agricultural, with many auriferous indications at intervals. Water was abundant, and hot winds unknown. Mr. Stuart pushed across alone from Van Diemen's Gulf to the Gulf of Carpentaria; and it is stated that hardship and anxiety have so exhausted him, that absolute rest is essential to his restoration. By the same mail we hear that the remains of Burke and Wills are to be interred at Melbourne.

There appear at present in Paris no less than 576 journals and periodicals; among them, fifty Moniteurs. There is a *Moniteur de la Coiffure*, a *Moniteur de la Cordonnerie*, &c. There is also a *Journal des Commissaires de Police*, and a *Journal de la Gendarmerie*.

Foreign journals announce the death at Lisbon, aged seventy-five, of Carl Runker, Director of the Observatory and School of Navigation at Hamburg. In early life he was in the service of the East India Company. In 1822 he accompanied Sir Thomas Brisbane to New South Wales, and was appointed director of the private observatory erected by his patron at Paramatta. He returned to Europe in 1831. He is chiefly known for his works on navigation and the large star-catalogues which he published. He was elected a foreign member of the Royal Society in 1855.

Another instalment of the civilization of western Europe has been adopted in Turkey, news of which will be especially interesting to a large class of collectors. The Moslem have begun to use postage-stamps; being the last, we believe, of European nations to avail themselves of these useful articles. These new Turkish stamps are of four different colours; but as the Mohammedan religion forbids the taking of portraits, or representation of the human form, they bear a *fac-simile* of the Sultan's signature, instead of his effigy.

The highest peak of Monte Rosa, which has been hitherto known by no other name than "the highest peak," is, according to the *Ticino Journal*, now named by the Federal Council of Switzerland "Dufour Summit."

On the 29th of January last, the centenary birthday of Johann Gottfried Seume was celebrated in many parts of Germany, especially in Bohemia and Saxony. If Seume was not an eminent poet, and may not rank with Lessing, Schiller and Goethe, he yet occupies a distinguished place in German literature, owing to his thorough good sense, unflinching truthfulness, and courage in pointing out "what was rotten in the state of Denmark": and oh, how many things were rotten in his German fatherland! It fairly broke the heart of the honest and true patriot, not only because he was himself made a victim of the political foulness of Germany (he was among the Hessian troops sold to England, "to help England to lose its thirteen American provinces," as he himself says ironically), but because he lost all hope to see his beloved country freed from foreign yoke. The course of his life ended peacefully on the 13th of June, 1810, after he had been tossed about on it roughly enough. Of his writings the 'Spaziergang nach Syrakus' is the most popular, and was for some generations the delight and favourite book of the young. Nor does it deserve to be forgotten now; and, indeed, Germany in its present struggles can do no better than look up to strong-minded, unyielding and unbending characters, such as Seume was, for comfort and example. A slab to his memory has been erected at the new house which now stands in the place of the poor little hut in which Seume was born, in a village near Weissenfels, in Saxony. The Turn- und Gesang-Verein at Teplitz is going to raise a monument on

his grave, which is sheltered by a large oak in the churchyard there.

"Pompeii," says a Neapolitan friend, "has awakened a greater interest than usual by a very important discovery recently made. The workmen a few days since were excavating about ten feet beneath the soil in a little street behind the 'Postribulo' lately brought to light, when suddenly they came on a mass of coins and jewels. Orders were given to continue the operation with the greatest precaution, and after two hours' work the perfect form of a man was discovered, petrified, in the ashes, stretched at full length. The flesh was dried up, but the skeleton was entire. Fearful of accident in taking up these interesting remains, Signor Fiorelli, the director, ordered the form of this quondam citizen of Pompeii to be taken in plaster: and the operation succeeded completely, with the exception of two fragments of the arm and the leg, against which lapilli, instead of ashes, had come in contact. The impression has been taken with remarkable precision,—

the hair, the moustaches, the folds of the garment, and even the dress of the legs and feet, being perfect. It is a discovery of the greatest importance in archaeology, and great merit is due to Signor Fiorelli for his vigilance and attention. I have already called your attention to the impolitic tax which has been imposed on visitors to Pompeii, and I return to the subject. In the month of January 1,668 francs were collected, of which 1,038 francs were distributed amongst the *employés*. Two francs are not a heavy sum for an individual to pay, but in the case of families it may be an inconvenience, and I have heard of parties paying as much as 17 or 18 francs for admission. It is not at all unlikely, therefore, that the imposition of such a tax will lead to the restriction of the numbers of a party, and to the deprivation on the part of some of seeing one of the most interesting sights in this neighbourhood. On the working classes it will act almost as a pro-

On the working classes it will act almost as a prohibition; a circumstance greatly to be regretted in a country where the great effort should be to develop and raise the public mind as much as possible."

NOW ON VIEW, TWO important PICTURES painted by the late ABRAHAM SOLOMON — also, a Choice Collection of Modern Pictures by English and French Artists, at the Gallery of Moore, M'Queen & Co., 10, Fenchurch Street, E.C.—Admission, Free.

A RT EXHIBITION for the RELIEF of the LANCASHIRE DISTRESS, 6, Suffolk Street.—Open from 10 A.M. until dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

F. W. DICEY,
A. L. CHETWODE, } Hon. Secs.

Performance on Saturday, at Three o'clock.—Stalls, 3s.; Box, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Box-Office is open daily, from 11 till 5 o'clock.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT, SCIENTIFIC and ARTISTIC.—SAMUEL HIGHLEY, F.G.S., F.C.A., will exhibit his EXCELLENT COLLECTION OF MICROSCOPIC Specimens of MAGNIFIED and ILLUMINATED PHOTOGRAPHS which were shown with great *felicit* before the Society of Arts and the London Photographic Society in January. Programmes on Application to the Secretary by post, two Stamps.—Seats reserved, 3s., 2s., and 1s. Burlington Gallery, 18, Cavendish, W.

SCIENCE

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 12.—Major-General Sabine, President, in the chair.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was elected a Fellow of the Society. The following papers were read:—‘On some Compounds and Derivatives of Glyoxylic Acid,’ by Dr. Debus.—‘On the Telescopic Appearance of the Planet Mars,’ by Prof. J. Phillips.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Jan. 9.—Dr. Lee, President, in the chair.—Major J. T. Walker, H. M. E. Crofton, A. J. Melhuish, and R. Munday, Esqrs., were elected Fellows of the Society.—‘Observations on Saturn,’ by W. Wray, Esq.—‘On the Observations of Saturn made at Pulkowa and Greenwich,’ by the Astronomer Royal.—Mr. Joynson communicated to the Society a series of thirty-six drawings of Mars, taken at Waterloo, near Liverpool.—‘Note on U Geminorum,’ by J. Bax-

endell, Esq.—‘On the Elchies Equatorial,’ by G. Knott, Esq.—‘Observations of Comet II., 1862, taken at the Observatory of J. Gurney Barclay, Esq., at Leyton, Essex, and communicated by him,’ by Hermann Romberg.—‘Observations and Elements of Comet II., 1862, by J. Tebbutt, Esq.—‘Places of Comet II., 1862, observed at Armagh,’ by N. M’N. Edmondson.—‘Results of the Meridional Observations of Small Planets, and an Occultation of a Star by the Moon; observed at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in the month of December, 1862,’ communicated by the Astronomer Royal.—‘Observations of Asia, 67, taken with the Equatorial of the Liverpool Observatory,’ by J. Hartnup, Esq.—Mr. Warren De La Rue exhibited a photograph of the moon, taken near the dichotomy, enlarged so as to correspond in size with the map published by Beer and Mädler, and called the attention of the Fellows to the great progress which has been already made in Photographic Selenography.—‘Remarks upon the Phenomena attending the Disappearance, by Rotation, of the great Solar Spot of August 4th, 1862, as recorded by both Heli-photography and ordinary Telescopic Observation,’ by the Rev. F. Howlett.

ASIATIC.—Feb. 16.—Lord Strangford, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Prof. Dowson ‘On some Bactrian Pali Inscriptions.’

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 5.—O. Morgan, Esq., M.P., V.P., in the chair.—Mr. C. R. Bartrup exhibited a sword blade dredged up from the Abbey River, near Chertsey.—Mr. J. Brent exhibited some Roman remains found at Canterbury; comprising a glass bottle; some Samian ware, with names of potters; a spiral glass rod surmounted by the figure of a cock, similar to that laid before the Society by the Abbé Cochet, but not hitherto found, as Mr. Brent believed, in this country. Mr. Brent also exhibited an enamel plaque very similar in its ornamentation to those found on the Lullingstone bowl exhibited some time ago by Mr. Ireland.—Mr. W. S. Walford laid before the Society a transcript of a Roll of Arms of the thirteenth century, together with some remarks. It consisted of about 180 coats, comprising the arms of the Emperors of Germany and Constantinople, and of most of the kings of Christendom, of several French and German dukes and counts, and about an equal number of English coats, among which are those of a few earls and barons. There is one point mentioned by Mr. Walford which it is of importance to notice. The Roll affords an early example of the double-headed eagle for Germany, which is generally supposed to have commenced about the end of the fourteenth century. But a still earlier example, Mr. Walford remarked, on the authority of Sir F. Madden, is to be found in a MS. copy of Matthew Paris in the British Museum, of about the year 1250, and supposed to have been the author's own copy. The illuminations in that copy of the 'Historia Minor' are curious, especially in regard to heraldry and early mediæval usages. Mr. Walford hoped that the printed copy of it, about to be published under the sanction of the Master of the Rolls, would be enriched with woodcuts of these unique sketches, which are believed to be by the author himself.

Feb. 12.—The President, Earl Stanhope, in the chair.—Mr. J. R. Wys exhibited a Roman fibula found at Yeovil, and a nest of weights found on the site of the priory at Yeovil.—Mr. J. Y. Akerman and the Rev. J. C. Clutterbuck exhibited a drawing of an urn found at Drayton.—The President read the correspondence which had taken place between the Council of this Society and the Admiralty since the month of March, 1862, on the subject of the tides off the Straits of Dover, with a view to determining the point at which Caesar landed on our shores. The perusal of the correspondence was followed by that of the Report of the Board of Admiralty on the Hydrographical Observations taken by them last autumn at the request of the Council of this Society, and communicated to the President on the 20th of January, 1863. Vice-Admiral Smyth had favoured the Society with a digest of the scientific results arrived at by the Admiralty,—results which

entirely corroborated the examinations of the tides made by the late Captain (afterwards Admiral) Beechey. The accuracy of Admiral Beechey's observations the late Dr. Cardwell, in a paper to the 'Archæologia Cantiana,' had ventured to impugn. The steps so courteously taken by the Admiralty have, however, set the questions at rest. The supposition that Cæsar landed at Deal or Walmer would appear from thenceforth to be "absolutely untenable." Such, at least, was the opinion ably advocated by the Astronomer Royal, whose attendance at the meeting had been specially requested, and who endeavoured to explain the grounds of the fallacy into which Dr. Cardwell had been betrayed. Mr. Airy was followed by Mr. Lewin, who briefly set forth the views he had endeavoured to establish more at length in his published works. The discussion will be returned to at an early period after the Report of the Admiralty has been printed, and placed in the hands of those most competent to deal with and profit by its results.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—*Feb. 11.*—Sir H. C. Rawlinson in the chair.—The Report of the Council was read on the Papyri from the Museum of Mr. Mayer, at Liverpool, strongly condemning the whole collection as forgeries, probably of recent times; after which, Mr. W. Addis Wright read a paper 'On the Codex Sinaiticus,' in which he traced its history, and showed by what means M. Tischendorf had procured it. Mr. Wright then noticed the strange assertion of Simonides that he had written this Codex himself, and produced the original letter addressed to the *Guardian* newspaper by a person calling himself Callinicus Hiero-monachus, and written ostensibly at Alexandria. Mr. Wright showed by a comparison between this letter and other letters of Simonides, admitted to be genuine—and exhibited side by side with it—that the epistle of the so-called Callinicus Hiero-monachus was in the handwriting of Simonides himself; and that, therefore, he must have written this letter in England and sent it out to some person in Alexandria, who posted it back again to London. The inference drawn from these facts may be supposed.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*Feb. 11.*—G. Vere Irving, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Messrs. J. T. Irvine and W. H. Cope were elected Associates.—The Rev. Prebendary Scarth made a communication relating to the discovery of some coffins at Combe Down, Bath, with which were also found a very large collection of Roman antiquities, many of which were sent to London for examination.—Mr. H. Syer Cuming exhibited, on the part of Mr. Gunston, a large collection of Roman antiquities, obtained in recent excavations in Southwark.—Mr. Gunston exhibited several curious unguent pots, found during the formation of Victoria Street, Farringdon Street, having various glazes; many pewter spoons, having dates of the 16th and 17th centuries, and a portion of a pocket ring-dial or solarium, of which also Mr. Cuming produced an excellent example.

ETHNOLOGICAL.—*Feb. 17.*—J. Crawfurd, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following papers were read:—'On the Origin of the Gypsies,' by the President.—'Account of the Yenadies of the Chingulep District,' by Dr. Shortt.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—*Feb. 11.*—W. Hawes, Esq., President, in the chair.—The paper read was, 'On Submarine Telegraphy,' by Mr. T. Webster.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN.—*Feb. 10.*—Dr. W. Camps in the chair.—M. le Duc de Roussillon communicated a memoir upon the discovery of a date of the year 135 of Our Lord, as well as of the pace and sacred cubit of the Hebrews, in the ruins of an ancient stronghold at Saalburg, near Homburg, where an inscription, with the letters and numerals, C I I R, are met with on the bricks. The Duke of Roussillon read these letters and numerals as signifying Centesimo Secundo Resurrectionis (anno being understood), and he supported this view of the case by various facts; among others by the fact of a Latin cross being marked out in the plan of the edifice, composed of two avenues which cross

at right angles, and that the relations of the dimensions of this cross present the proportions of the sacred cubit of the Hebrews and of their pace, consisting as it did of a cubit and a half.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON.** Actuaries, 7.—'Interpolation and Adjustment of Numerical Tables,' Mr. Woolhouse.
- Royal Academy, 8.—Sculpture, Prof. Westmacott.
- Architects, 8.
- Geographical, 8.—'Discharge of Water from Interior of Rivers through Spouts below the Ice,' Dr. Rink.
- TUES.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Animal Mechanics,' Prof. Marshall.
- Engineers, 8.—'American Tubular Bridges,' Mr. Moses.
- 'Reconstruction of Dinting and Mottram Viaducts,' Mr. Fairbairn.
- Zoological, 9.—'New Muskrat, British Columbia'; 'New American Bat,' Mr. Somes; 'Rearing Salmon Artificially,' Mr. Beckland.
- WED.** Horticultural, 1.—Hyacinth Show.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Means for Promoting Supply of Cotton,' Mr. Cheetham.
- Archæological Association, 8.—'Ancient Remains, I. W. Kell; 'Ancient Nielli,' Mr. Syer Cuming.
- THURS.** Royal Institution, 8.—Painting, Prof. Hart.
- Royal, 8.
- Royal Institution, 3.—'Chemical Affinity,' Dr. Frankland.
- Antiquaries, 8.
- Royal Institution, 8.—'Ancient Lake Habitations, Switzerland,' Mr. Lubbock.
- FRI.** Royal Institution, 3.—Language, Prof. Max Müller.

FINE ARTS

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The hangers at the Royal Academy this year will be Messrs. Frith (not Solomon Hart, as reported), C. Landseer and Abraham Cooper.

Baron Marochetti's statue of the Duke of Wellington, to be erected at Stratfield Saye, is to be placed upon the capital (Corinthian), of bronze, of a monolithic granite shaft that weighs twenty tons and is thirty feet high: beneath this is a square plinth of granite with moulded ornaments. This will be nine feet six inches high, seven feet square, and weighing forty-five tons. This plinth rests upon another, also of granite, twelve feet square and six feet high. Lowest of all comes a base in three steps of granite, thirty feet square on the ground plan. The granite is from Messrs. Freeman's works at Penry, and wrought by them.

Mr. Leonard Wyon is engaged upon a medal to be struck in commemoration of the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Princess of Denmark. It will be in gold, silver and bronze.

We learn with regret that the resident artists comprising the Liverpool Academy have determined, for the present, to discontinue their annual exhibition, after it has existed for forty years. This interruption may be but temporary, as was that which occurred in 1833. Among the painters to whom the annual prize of 50*l.* has been awarded are the distinguished names of Messrs. Macdile, Herbert, Cope, Poole, Elmore, Frith, Harvey, E. M. Ward, Holman Hunt, Millais, Anthony, Egg, Dyce, T. Faed and Hook. This prize has always been considered, in the artistic profession, as worthy of the highest consideration.

Mr. Steele's statue of the Marquis of Dalhousie, of Calcutta, has been completed. Mr. Brodie is to execute a statue of the Prince Consort, by way of memorial, for Perth. The price is reported as 280*l.* Mr. E. Davis's 'Wedgwood' is to be inaugurated at Stoke next Tuesday, 24th inst.

M. Gerome, who since his recent marriage has been traveling in Italy, is understood to have collected materials for several important pictures.

'The Parables of Our Lord Illustrated' is the title of a set of engraved drawings by Mr. P. Priolo, published by Messrs. Maclure, Macdonald & Macgregor. These are designed and executed on a better, because a more robust and complete, system than was shown in the same gentleman's designs from the 'Idylls of the King,' recently noticed by us. Many portions of the drawing, however—witness that of the legs in the 'Blind Leading the Blind'—are ridiculous; but the composition of almost every plate has been masterly more as a whole than in those we saw before: the element of finish, and what mechanical, thoughtless teachers style "fine-lining"—pure excuse for idleness as that is—dominate less than before. It may be that this superiority arises less from any real improvement in the artist, or recognition of the limits and

nature of the methods of design he has chosen, than freedom from restraint of the competition that produced the first set. We can hardly imagine any such recognition has been present in the artist's mind, because his work is not less offensive to taste than before. The sculpturesque reserve of simplest form—absolute outline in its severest phase, such as best suits the most cunning powers of the art of composition—has been sacrificed to reproduction of insignificant details, having nothing to do with the motive of the subject. Misunderstanding the nature of his task, Mr. Priolo has fallen into the snare of imitation, and given us light and shade by way of making his work interesting to the popular eye. However trite this thing may seem, and so be pardonable, if his aim be low, there can be no justification for the draughtsman's absurdity in putting shadows where they cannot possibly exist, as many of these designs show. Thus he has violated an aesthetic law in order to make his work attractive; and yet, adopting a merely imitative system of execution, apparently "to save himself the trouble of thinking," has neglected to give that charm of imitation to his work which fidelity alone can win. We have given more space to these commonplace productions than their intrinsic merits deserve, because they represent the most mischievous and hopeless class of Art-productions,—i.e., the *pseudo-severe*.

A collection of water-colour drawings was sold last week by Messrs. Foster & Co. The prices they fetched are quoted as follows:—Mr. T. S. Cooper, Cow and Sheep in a Meadow, 67 guineas (Moore).—Mr. Stanfield, The Port and Fortress of St. Malo, and Givet and Charlemont, 50*l.* (White).—Mr. W. Hunt, 'Still Life,' a group of homely flowers in a blue-necked Wedgwood jug, a bird's nest lying near, a well-known and admirable drawing, 53 gs. (Moore).—Mr. E. Duncan, Pozzuolo, Naples, 58 gs. (Hardwick).—Mr. T. S. Cooper, Sheep, Winter, 62 gs. (Colnaghi).—Mr. W. Hunt, A Bird's Nest, Wild Rose and Mossy Bank, circular (8 in diameter), 78 gs. (Rowney).—Mr. W. Duffield, 'Still Life,' wild duck, wood-pigeons, &c. (oil), 56 gs. (Peele).—D. Cox, The Road Home, a well-known and singularly fine drawing, from Mr. Langton's collection, 78 gs. (Colnaghi).—Mr. F. Goodall, Scene in Brittany, 50 gs. (Isaacs).—Copley Fielding, A Scottish Lake, mist clearing off, 105 gs. (Agnew).—Mr. W. Hunt, A Bouquet of May and a Hedge-sparrow's Nest, 11 by 9 in., 152 gs. (Voxins).—Mr. B. Foster, The Setting Sun, 50 gs. (same).—S. Prout, The Lake of Como, 116 gs. (Bridgenorth).—Mr. D. Roberts, The Pass of Pensarno and Porch of a Gothic Cathedral, 68 gs. (White).—Mr. W. Hunt, Fruit: purple grapes, pear and apple, 91 gs. (Rowney).—Mr. F. Taylor, The Fern Gatherers, 70 gs. (E. F. White).—Mr. W. Hunt, Fruit: purple grapes and peach, mossy background, 50 gs. (Agnew).—Mr. D. Cox, The Hayfield, 81 gs. (E. F. White).—Mr. W. Hunt, Fruit Piece, 60 gs. (Gilbert).—Copley Fielding, The Approaching Storm, 150 gs. (Mereweather).—Mr. B. Foster, Children gathering Wild Roses, 200 gs. (Voxins).—J. M. W. Turner, Lochmaben Castle, vignette, 50 gs. (Greatareux).—Mr. C. Stanfield, 'Off the Coast, picking up a Lame Duck,' oil, 74 gs. (Voxins).—Same, Pic du Midi, Val d'Oiseaux, and Beachy Head, from Newhaven, all oil, 131 gs. (Price).—Mr. W. Hunt, Windsor Castle, oil, 50 gs. (Voxins). The money received is reported as exceeding 4,500*l.*

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

WELSH MUSICAL FESTIVAL, on the EVE of ST. DAVID'S DAY.—GRAND CONCERT OF WELSH NATIONAL MELODIES, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on SATURDAY EVENING, February 25, at Eight o'clock, for the BENEFIT of MR. JOHN PARTRIDGE (Pembroke), who will sing a new Patriotic Song, with Chorus, composed by Mr. John Thomas; Miss Eyles, Mr. Tenant, and Mr. L. W. Lewis (Llew Llywyd, Pencader). The Band of Harps, including Mr. J. Balair Chatterton (Harps) to the accompaniment of Mr. J. Williams (Pencader), Mr. J. Williams (Pencader Gwalia), &c., and the United Choirs, including the Students of the Royal Academy of Music, &c., will be on the same extensive scale as hitherto. Conductor, Mr. Henry Leslie.—Sofa Stalls, 5*s.*; Balcony, 3*s.*; Aren, 2*s.*; Admission, 1*s.*—Applications for Sofa Stalls to be made to Mr. John Thomas, 19, Great Queen Street; Tickets to be had of Addison & Louis, 210, Regent Street; of all the principal Musicians; and Mr. Austin, 3*s.* Piccadilly.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, THURSDAY, March 5.—Mr. HENRY LESLIE'S GRAND CONCERT.—Sims Reeves, Arabella Goddard, Edith Wynne (*Eos Cymru*, *Pencerddes*); John Thomas (*Pencerdd Gwyl*, *Y Chwartern*, *Harp to the Queen*); H. W. Nightingale, *Solo Singer*; David Chorlton, *Violinist*. Family Tickets to admit four, 2*six*; Stalls, 2*six*; Balcony, 2*six*; Area, 2*six*; Admission 1*six*. Tickets at Addison & Lucas's, 210, Regent Street; Austin's Ticket-Office, Piccadilly; the Hanover Square Rooms, and all Musicsellers'. Family Tickets to be had only at Addison & Lucas's, and of Mr. Austin, 2*six*, Piccadilly.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.—Probably for the first time in England, a selection from Cherubini's noble opera 'Medea' was given at—not the Royal Italian Opera, nor the Philharmonic Concerts,—but the Crystal Palace, this day week. The Overture, it is true, was known here; not so the magnificent "Storm Symphony" to the third act. The two, in the drama, are separated by a wide space; when brought together, one must impair the effect of the other. Then, the Crystal Palace band, complete as it is, and admirably conducted by Mr. Manns, has not force of violins sufficient to bring out all the contrasts and combinations assembled by Cherubini in the descriptive prelude. Yet, heard as "the storm" was, how grand it is!—the only one land-storm in music which can match with that in Beethoven's "Pastoral Symphony." The monologue of 'Medea,' which followed in the selection, intelligently sung, and thoroughly wrought out by Madame Rudersdorff, is, again, in the opera detached from the "Storm Symphony" by spoken dialogue;—for 'Medea' was produced at the Opera Comique of Paris, in which theatre spoken dialogue was and is an official necessity. It is the scene in which the sorceress meditates the murder of her children, the one so wonderfully filled out in a much feebler 'Medea' by Madame Pasta's tragic acting and vocal pathos given to the lean 'Miseri pargoletti' of Simone Meyer;—no concert scene, in short, if rightly set to music—nevertheless, stupendous as an example of overwrought expression. Could it be played on the stage and sung as conceived (which caution applies to much other vocal music)—Weber's 'Euryanthe' and Beethoven's 'Posthumous Mass,' among the number) this 'Medea' would be the grandest classical opera in being. But Gluck's four Greek operas have been, and are, and can be played and sung as conceived—whereas Cherubini's exactions tore the original 'Medea' (Madame Scio) to death. There can be no possible representation of the part. The strength of the scene selected, however, was to be felt,—on comparing it with the more winning, more vocal Greek *cantata* (somewhat too long-drawn) by Mozart—his 'Andromeda,' which Madame Rudersdorff sang later.

The 'Overture, Scherzo, and Finale,' by Schumann (Op. 52) were played, if we recollect rightly, many years ago, at one of the Philharmonic Concerts. The *suite* is one of the clearer and more pleasing of its author's compositions. We have, as a duty of the time, so lately put in a detailed form our deliberate opinion of Schumann's style and characteristics, that it would be needless to repeat it here. Suffice it to say, that though the peculiarities to which we object are tempered in this peculiar work, they are to be felt there;—and, to our thinking, are so many sufficient reasons for not awarding to Schumann a place in the Pantheon of great German composers.—Herr Deichmann played a concert-piece by M. Vieuxtemps. Why should he try to show the world what he cannot do?—and the concert-piece is affected and tiresome, even when M. Vieuxtemps plays it, save for the *coda*, which is excellent.

To-day, these excellent Concert-givers will perform, among other interesting things, a *Scherzo* by M. Cousins, of which we may speak; Spohr's "Power of Sound" Symphony; and Spontini's overture to 'Nourmahal':—next week, we are informed, Beethoven's 'Egmont' music, much of which is hardly known in England.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA.—Another success proclaimed to a crowded theatre by more *encores* than can be easily counted!—another of those events, we are sorry to add, which hold back our hope in national Opera, and tempt us to echo the Continental inquiry, for ever sardonically put, "Are the English a musical people?" The matter is one not to

be dismissed briefly; the success is too discouraging not to claim the closest examination.

To take Victor Hugo's ferocious yet remarkable tragedy of 'Marie Tudor' as subject for opera was in itself a cardinal mistake. The chameleon character of *The Queen*, with all its lurid lights and dull shades, its passion and its pettiness, is untranslatable in music. Then, the incident which gives the deadliest sting of poison to her gloomy vengeance,—namely, the seduction of the younger heroine by the Court adventurer who has practised on the credulity of the Queen,—when it is modified, as here, to suit English requirements, into a mere case of temptation, renders her position with her burgher lover and protector without consequence or probability: Mr. Bridgeman having retained her remorse in full, while he has softened her infidelity. The story is destroyed thereby. The long explanations in dialogue which lead up to the most striking and intricate situations, such as those of the first and third acts, must engender heaviness, were they treated by the most masterly hands. Lastly, to lighten the oppressive gloom of so dark a tragedy, it has been thought necessary to introduce a liberal allowance of ballads; to suspend a grave situation by thrusting in a band of gypsies, who dance when murder is afoot; to sanction the monstrosity of the final cuckoo rondo of exultation by regulation "made and provided," after the ears have hardly been cleared of the boom of the cannon announcing a popular riot quelled by the execution of a royal favourite, for whom, by one woman, so much sin had been dared—by another, so much agony endured. 'Titus Andronicus' is little more irrational as a theme for operatic illustration than 'Marie Tudor.' The heap of horrors and complications, which it would be superfluous further to disentangle for the benefit of those not well read in French tragedy, is not made lighter by the scene being transferred from the Thames to the Loire—from London to Nantes. The words, again, of 'The Armourer of Nantes' are remarkable enough to depress the most sanguine hoper. Yet they come from the pen of the author of 'The Puritan's Daughter'; a book, it may be recollect, which promised better things from its writer. That such text could be by anyone or anywhere accepted is almost inconceivable;—its adoption by Mr. Balfie argues an indifference to every consideration of art or sense which amounts to a cynicism not gratifying to contemplate. No wonder that we have no real English Opera, so few articulate English singers!—no wonder that persons of taste and intelligence prefer burlesque and "screaming farce" to situations of passion and moments of sentiment made ridiculous by the language in which they are conveyed.

Even Mr. Balfie, habitually unselect as he has proved himself choosing his subject, has been on this occasion overborne by the dead weight imposed on him. His oldest and most frivolous phrases, his best-used forms, his least skilful combinations, are here assembled, as though he had been aware that labour and pains would be thrown away. There is motion in some of his music; but the rhythms are affected, and the tunes are far-fetched and faded. There are many ballads; but there is not one which will, we think, remain. The example of the Italian composers (disastrously set by Signor Rossini in the trial-scene of his 'Gazza Ladra,' and followed by Donizetti and Signor Verdi to satiety) of making surprise and despair speak to the most frivolous rhythms, is here followed out to its extremest consequences. Crime and cheater traffic in a waltz *tempo*; *vide* the scene which precedes the murder of the Jew. Anguish and madness walk in a *Polonoise*; *vide* the concerted piece in the second *finale* (which, however, considered without reference to its purpose, is one of the best numbers of the score). The best music in the opera, because having the most propriety, is that of the Gipsy *ballet*. Nor has Mr. Balfie ever (and this is saying much) been so disregardful of connexion, meaning and accent in the setting of his words.

Yet 'The Armourer of Nantes' is a great success! In one respect, the opera merited a favourable reception. Most of the singers did their utmost with the music, and showed a feeling for the difficulties of the story grappling with

them sedulously: though none of them are tragedians. Miss L. Pyne was in excellent voice; to her the part of interest, that of the heroine *Marie*, beloved by *Raoul* (Mr. Harrison) the *Armourer*, is allotted. Miss Hiles had a terrible task in *Duchess Anne*, who here replaces *Marie Tudor*. For a lady so inexperienced on the stage as she is to represent the dark, tyrannical passion-wasted woman who flung her heart away on the wicked and false Italian adventurer *Fabio Fabiani* (Mr. Santley), is impossible. According, however, to the measure of her strength, and the length of her service considered, she expressed the situations of the drama with remarkable ease, elegance and propriety. Her countenance can speak; she sang throughout very well, with precision, with refinement and with unfailing certainty. Mr. Santley was, as usual, excellent and popular; but, with a view to popularity, he is hazardously using the upper notes of his voice. No strength will hold out after a time against such mistaken practice. Mr. H. Corri and Mr. Weiss (the former in the small character-part of a Jew) did their best. If Mr. Harrison will play the lover still, and will sing love-ballads, there is no help for honest writers save to tell him that he *should* commit such youthful follies no more. We had hoped he was passing into a wiser occupation. The orchestra and chorus were, as usual, very good. The work had been thoroughly studied.

PRINCESS'S.—An attempt was made on Monday to place a poetic drama on the English boards; and it is to the credit of the new management that the attempt was honestly made, and that, to a great extent, it was successful. The new piece, which is in four acts, is entitled 'A Winning Suit,' and written in blank verse, which sparkles with gay fancies and witty points that communicate to the auditor a specific pleasure apart from the interest of the story. It is, fortunately, a play to be listened to as well as witnessed. The author is Mr. Lewis Filmore. The fable and manners of this elegant play are undoubtedly ideal, and the structure is simple to a fault; but the spirit of it is so good, and the beauties are so many, that just and reasonable criticism must be favourable to its claims. The character which Miss Sedgwick has selected to embody is that of a Princess Orelia, the niece of a king of Castile, who wishes to marry her to the King of Arragon. The young lady has not yet seen her wooer, and objects to having a husband chosen for her by an uncle who is disposed to be tyrannical. He is, indeed, prepared to stretch his royal prerogatives to the utmost, and evidently believes in "the right divine of kings to govern wrong." On very slender grounds, he suspects his enemy of having a lover, and dooms her at once to prison and to death. But her cousin Count Roderic (Mr. H. Vezin) and the King of Arragon understand one another, and arrange a little plot by which the Princess escapes from her dungeon disguised as a peasant. In the third act we find her the waiting-maid at an inn, under the care of a kind hostess (Mrs. H. Marston), who values the services of so charming and honest a servant; but when she finds that she indignantly resents the liberties taken by her customers, and not only breaks the head of one of the delinquents, but lets him go without paying his score, she naturally becomes irate, and dismisses the poor girl as above her place. In her distress, a stranger, who represents himself to be a goldsmith, comes to her aid, and after some pretty speeches about the specialities of his trade, which he describes to be as old as Nineveh, and some interchange of sentiment as to the beauty of pastoral scenery, and the right which the affections derive from their sincerity and depth, they travel together. But they are pursued, and the lady is in danger of being carried back to her uncle. A way of escape presents itself, if the damsel will consent to marry the goldsmith. This she reluctantly does; but when he proposes to take her to his home instead of a neighbouring convent, she demurs. At length her scruples are overcome, and she becomes a happy wife. Of course, the goldsmith turns out to be the King of Arragon, and in the end the uncle and cousin re-appear on the scene, and all requisite explanations are given of what had been mysterious in the progress of the

action. goldsmith with his delivery with grace during the day.

ADELIA here: Webster both of them. The performances gentlemen exact a universal personal lines were however the rather annoyances relative time's d' master, fine's d' through suspect Anne. lation, committee

MUS week week Sacred were the et van. As f shall the Pr is to be Ma Monday princip third Theat Mr. G Inst Mis as a Satur St. state and si The n or mo these We sh panice

Our treaty theatre has been gold ever, much respons already meas effort vain give issue be per Arina in spri new intro been will Diava diffici a point

action. Mr. Marston's presentation of *Pedro*, the goldsmith and king, was dignified and tender, and his delivery of the poetical speeches was sustained with admirable elocution. Miss Sedgwick acted with great spirit, and in the more natural situations of the story was especially pleasing. The applause during the performance was frequent, and unanimous at the descent of the curtain.

ADELPHI.—Two new pieces have been produced here: the first, 'A Grey Mare,' by Mr. Benjamin Webster, jun.; and the second, 'A Valentine'; in both of which Mr. Toole is the principal attraction. The first has a French basis, and presents the performer we have just named as a speculative gentleman whose practice and theory are not in exact accordance. He has written a book on universal peace, but himself is a most irascible personage. When a railway is projected whose lines will cross the grounds of his own villa, he is most intolerant and violent. Miss Marie Wilton, however, as his niece, resolves to gain the heart of the railway surveyor, notwithstanding all the annoyances he is subject to from her infuriated relative, and succeeds in her project.—The 'Valentine' derives its interest from a sensitive postmaster, whose feelings are excited on St. Valentine's day by the number of love-missives that pour through the letter-box on to his counter, and who suspects that one is addressed to his own Mary Anne. He is tempted to withdraw it from circulation, and then is alarmed lest he should have committed felony. His humorous distress is richly interpreted by Mr. Toole.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC Gossip.—Yesterday week was held one of the choral rehearsals of the *Sacred Harmonic Society*. The music practised were three Motets by Mozart—Haydn's "Insane et vanne curæ,"—Handel's "Sing, O ye heavens," "As from the power," and "Tyrants now no more shall dread"—a Part-Song by Mendelssohn, and the Prayer from 'Masaniello.' The next oratorio to be 'Israel.'

Madame Arabella Goddard was the pianist at Monday's *Popular Concert*—Herr Molique the principal violinist.—Mr. Howard Glover gave a third concert on Ash Wednesday at Drury Lane Theatre.

Mr. H. J. Lincoln is delivering his lectures on the German Musical Composers, at the Russell Institution, to the satisfaction of his audiences.

Miss Alice Mangold, whose grace and promise as a pianist are well known, gave a concert on Saturday evening.

St. David's Eve is to be kept this year in high state by Mr. John Thomas and his band of harpers and singers, in co-operation with Mr. Henry Leslie. The number of foolish concerts, without pretext or motive, which have sprung up in imitation of these Welsh entertainments, is on the increase. We shall be next hearing of 'The Messiah' accompanied by a band of harps.

Our contemporaries state that Mr. Mapleson's treaty for the management of the Neapolitan theatres, announced in the *Athenæum* as pending, has been ratified. All does not seem to be as yet gold that glitters at Naples. The theatres, however, have been placed under a superintendence much stricter than formerly, according to our Correspondent, though many of the inefficient folk already in possession of engagements resist every measure of purge and remedy.—"After every effort," writes our friend, "had been made in vain to induce the first tenor and contralto to give up their engagements, an order has now been issued that 'Lucrezia Borgia' shall for the present be performed, absolutely without the tenor, Signor Armandi, and the contralto. Even Mlle. Sarolta, in spite of her beauty, has been condemned. The new singers will be a necessary condition to the introduction of other operas. Signor Mirate has been engaged, I understand, as the first tenor, and will make his first appearance in 'Roberto il Diavolo.'—We fancy that it may prove more difficult to regenerate a theatre sunk to so low a point as the above indicates than sanguine persons conceive.

Mr. Benedict's 'Rose of Erin' (in Germany), at home 'The Lily of Killarney,' has been produced at Brunswick.—Mlle. Artot, whose success is deservedly great wherever she is heard, is about to sing the part of *Margaret* at Berlin, in M. Gounod's 'Faust.' The opera is "running" for a second time in Paris. The curiosity to hear it in England is wide and increasing—accordingly it is not played.

'Les Troyens'—the Homeric opera of M. Berlioz—will possibly be given at the Théâtre Lyrique. The rapture excited by Mlle. Patti's performances increased to the last hour of her stay in Paris. The Grand Opéra is about to receive several reinforcements from the theatre across the Boulevard—the Opéra Comique. M. Massé's new opera is "just ready," as the publishers say.—'Stradella,' by M. von Flotow, should by this time have appeared at the Italian Theatre.—The evergreen Mlle. Déjazet (a quarter of a century ago people were beginning to speak of her as "passed") has been singing, acting, dressing as successfully as ever in a new three-act piece, at her own theatre—'L'Argent et l'Amour.'—It is said that great efforts are being made to break the blockade, by which (as a condition of her last engagement) Madame Grisi is excluded from singing here for some years to come. These, if authorized by herself, are less than undignified.

A new five-act play, 'François les Bas bleus,' founded on the fate of Henrietta of England, Duchess of Orleans, has been produced at the Théâtre de l'Ambigu-Comique. The author is M. Paul Meurice.

More than one friendly critic has drawn our attention to the fact, that the first line of Bishop Ken's Evening Hymn, beginning 'Glory to Thee,' was originally written 'All Praise to Thee,' and was subsequently altered for choral reasons. We think it would have been better, in the compiler of a hymn-book, to let the line stand as the world knows it.

MISCELLANEA

Bottling of Liquids.—A letter from Mr. Epps, in the *Athenæum* of last week, pointing out an improvement on Mr. Dircks's proposition for bottling milk, &c., reminds me that I had intended to notice Mr. Dircks's original communication, and point out its want of novelty. So long back as January, 1860, I exhibited, at one of the Society of Arts meetings, bottles treated on this principle, sent me by Sir James Murray, M.D., of Dublin, when I described the process adopted by that gentleman, and applied by him to various liquids and articles of food. It was nearly similar to, but more complete than that described by Mr. Epps, and much simpler than that of Mr. Dircks. In the Society's *Journal* of that date the description of the process is given thus:—"The plan adopted consists in placing the bottles, previously to their being filled with the liquor, in a vessel containing carbonic acid gas, of a depth more than sufficient to cover the bottles. The gas, by its greater specific gravity, enters the bottles, driving out the common air." The liquid is then poured in, and the bottles are corked while still in the gas. By this means the liquid entering the bottles does not come in contact with the common air in the bottle, as in the ordinary mode of bottling, and the interval between the surface of the liquid in the bottle and the cork is thus filled with a powerful antiseptic." Mr. Matthews, managing brewer at Messrs. Bass & Co.'s, in the *Journal* a few weeks later, claimed precedence of Sir J. Murray, having applied the process two years previously to the above date, and with success, to the bottling of beer. Sir James Murray, however, in a letter to the *Journal* shortly afterwards, points out that so far back as 1832 he (Sir James Murray) had practised this plan for preserving various kinds of food and drinks, and also that he had, in 1855, adopted the principle for preserving cod-liver oil, and also for protecting the livers themselves whilst under manipulation, and had patented the invention.

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